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United States Department of Agriculture

Report of the Forest Service

Fiscal Year 1994

Conservation Leader



*... healthy ecosystems, vital communities, and an effective,
multidisciplinary, multicultural organization.*

USDA Forest Service

The Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, provides leadership in the management, protection, and use of the Nation's forests and rangelands. The agency takes an ecological approach to the implementation of multiple use management, providing sustained yields of renewable resources such as water, forage, wildlife, wood, and recreation. The Forest Service has embraced ecosystem management as its operating philosophy and is committed to the preservation of wilderness, biodiversity, and landscape beauty as well as the protection of the basic resources of soil, water, and air quality.

The Forest Service is responsible for the 191.6-million-acre National Forest System, with its 155 national forests and 20 grasslands in 44 States, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. In addition, the agency works with State land management organizations to help private landowners apply good natural resource management practices on their lands. The International Forestry arm of the Forest Service enables the agency to share its technical expertise and managerial skills with other nations. The Research arm of the Forest Service conducts extensive research to enhance and protect productivity on all of America's forests and rangelands, with special attention to long-term natural resource issues of national and international scope.

Key laws guiding Forest Service programs and activities are:

- Multiple-Use Sustained-Yield Act of 1960.
- Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act (RPA) of 1974, as amended.
- National Forest Management Act (NFMA) of 1976.
- Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Research Act of 1978, as amended.
- Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978.
- Chief Financial Officer's Act of 1990.
- Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 (Farm Bill).
- International Forestry Cooperation Act of 1990.
- Government Performance and Results Act of 1993.

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Report of the Forest Service

Fiscal Year 1994



USDA Forest Service
Washington, DC

June 1995

Selected FY 1994 Statistics

National Forest System	191.6 Million Acres
Recreation Use	330.3 Million Visitor Days
Trail System	124,629 Miles
National Scenic Byways	> 6,000 Miles
National Wild and Scenic Rivers System	4,385 Miles Within National Forests
Lands Burned by Wildfire	1,479,000 Acres
Insect and Disease Suppression	3.4 Million Acres
Wilderness	35 Million Acres
Watershed Improvements	31,932 Acres
Wildlife and Fish Habitat Improvements	188,621 Acres
Reforestation	441,070 Acres
Livestock Grazing	9.9 Million Head Months
Grazing Allotments Administered	9,019 Permits
Mineral Operations Processed	4,000 Plans
Timber Volume Offered	3.4 Billion Board Feet
Timber Harvested	4.8 Billion Board Feet
Road System	379,430 Miles
Landline Boundary System	253,114 Miles
Woodland Owners Assisted	152,000
Research Accomplishments	3,208 (Includes books, papers, articles, reports, audio-visual materials, and other documents.)
Human Resource Programs	120,889 Persons Served

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Secretary's Message



Gifford Pinchot and his compatriots meant the Forest Service to be a beacon for excellence in land management, research, and assistance to others. We in the Department of Agriculture see the Forest Service as the world's foremost conservation leader for the 21st century.

A major thrust for the Forest Service continues to be to promote the sustainability of ecosystems by ensuring their health, diversity, and productivity, so that Americans may enjoy their forests, as well as a continuing supply of forest products, in future years.

One of the Forest Service's roles is to provide technical and financial assistance to State and private landowners, encouraging these Americans to practice good stewardship and quality land management. The Forest Service was particularly active in promoting rural economic development and a quality rural environment in 1994.

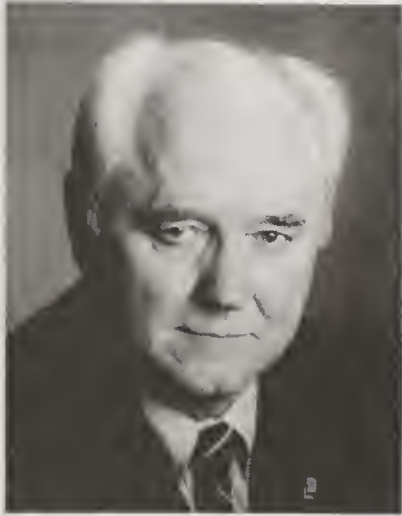
As part of the National Performance Review, the Forest Service engaged in "reinventing" itself. Through meetings and public forums, the Forest Service evaluated its structure and mission and led a candid discussion of the changes necessary to serve people better and conserve natural resources more effectively in the 21st century. The Forest Service is forming many new relationships with our customers and owners in order to meet people's needs for the services, products, and intangible values provided by national forests and grasslands.

An overall goal in all aspects of caring for the land and serving people is two-way communication. In its efforts to balance sound conservation with economic considerations while providing multiple benefits to the American people, the Forest Service continues to seek interaction with individual citizens, interested organizations, other Government agencies, and Native American tribes and groups.

The Forest Service couples scientific collaboration with public consent in making decisions, because the American people expect our stewardship of the land to be in partnership with them.

I will continue to work closely with Chief Jack Ward Thomas in placing the Forest Service in the forefront of the world community in caring for the world's natural resources, and in meeting the present and future needs of the American people. I expect his trend of outstanding conservation leadership to continue in 1995.

Chief's Message



The Forest Service embarked on a journey in FY 1994 with the goal of becoming a world conservation leader, ensuring the health and sustainability of natural resources for today and for the future. The Forest Service's mission is expressed best in our land ethic, which charges us to: "Promote the sustainability of ecosystems by ensuring their health, diversity, and productivity." We couple this with our service ethic: "Tell the truth, obey the law, work collaboratively, and use appropriate scientific information in caring for the land and serving people." Together, these guide our work and provide the constancy of purpose and direction that permeates all we do and say.

In FY 1994, we applied our land and service ethics to on-the-ground implementation through the development and practice of ecosystem management. Simply stated, ecosystem management is the integration of ecological, economic, and social factors in order to maintain and enhance the quality of the environment to meet current and future needs. Additionally, applying ecosystem management involves collaboration of partners, land managers, and scientists, with the inclusion and consent of the public.

During FY 1994, we initiated a "Course to the Future" as a hands-on, comprehensive strategy for implementing ecosystem management to achieve sustainability. This "Course to the Future," which is contained in the Draft 1995 RPA Program, has four parts that are set out as goals for the Forest Service: (1) protect ecosystems, (2) restore deteriorated ecosystems, (3) provide multiple benefits for people within the capabilities of ecosystems, and (4) ensure organizational effectiveness. The "Course to the Future" will be fully implemented in FY 1996.

All national forests, grasslands, wilderness areas, and research natural areas are becoming models of ecosystem management. These principles are woven into our international and domestic assistance programs as well. They are embodied in the President's Forest Plan, range reform, and our interagency threatened and endangered species agreements.

Strong partnerships with other agencies, States, and grassroots organizations have helped us improve our service to the public. This year many new partners joined us in revitalizing rural communities, improving fisheries and recreation sites, communicating vital information on fire and forest health, and in meeting hundreds of management objectives for the national forests and grasslands.

Abraham Lincoln created the Department of Agriculture to be "of the people." The American people are our customers, our partners, our owners. As conservation leaders, we have refocused our efforts to inform the public of our management goals and the means by which we achieve them so people may more fully participate in the

conservation of their natural resources. Our reinvention town hall meetings, held in communities across the Nation and supported through the information highway, exemplify our commitment to two-way communication.

The Forest Service has been entrusted with the care of much of this Nation's natural resources. This is both an honor and a privilege as well as an awesome responsibility. As the world's conservation leader, we will meet our responsibility through sound research and management. Through conservation leadership we seek to ensure a future of healthy forests and grasslands for the sustenance of the American people.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jack Ward Thomas". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name and title.

Jack Ward Thomas
Chief

Overview

1

To comply with the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act (RPA) of 1974, as amended, the Secretary of Agriculture submits an annual report to Congress. This report summarizes the performance of the Forest Service in implementing the 1990 RPA strategic program ("The Forest Service Program for Forest and Rangeland Resources: A Long-Term Strategic Plan") in response to congressional direction and appropriations for fiscal year (FY) 1994. Results of management and highlights of Forest Service programs during FY 1994 are presented.

...a transitional approach to integrate RPA, CFO, and GPRA reports.

This report also serves as a transitional approach to the eventual integration of the RPA of 1974, Chief Financial Officer's Act of 1990 (CFO), and Government Performance and Results Act of 1993 (GPRA) reports into one annual report of the Forest Service.

Structurally, this report consists of: 1) the main text, responsive to RPA and partially to CFO; 2) the GPRA performance report appendix, reporting on the planned accomplishments included in the FY 1994 GPRA Performance Plan; and 3) appendix tables.

Mission of the Forest Service

"Caring for the Land and Serving People"

The Forest Service is responsible for managing the 191.6 million acres of public land that comprise the National Forest System (NFS). The essence of the Forest Service mission is embodied in the motto "Caring for the Land and Serving People." The substance of the agency's mission is to achieve quality land management under the sustainable multiple-use management concept to meet the diverse needs of people. Growing understanding of the complexity of ecosystems has expanded thinking from emphasis on sustained yields of products to sustaining the ecosystems, which provide a variety of benefits.

The agency also conducts the world's largest forest research program and cooperates with State, private, and other Federal landowners to help ensure that forests in all ownership classes are wisely managed. In response to authorities set forth in the 1990 Farm Bill, the agency expanded its role in international forestry activities. As it carries out its diverse resource-related programs, the agency strives to provide work, training, and other education-related benefits to the unemployed, underemployed, elderly, young, and others with special needs.

Organizational Structure

The top administrative official of the Forest Service is the Chief, who, through the Under Secretary for Natural Resources and Environment (USNRE), reports to the Secretary of Agriculture. The responsibility for administering those programs that provide services to the general public and other users is vested in one of four Deputy Chief areas, which reflect the broad mission or program areas. These are: 1) National Forest System, 2) Forest Research, 3) State and Private Forestry, and 4) International Forestry. At the national level there are two additional Deputy Chief areas—Administration, and Programs and Legislation—which conduct a variety of program support activities essential to accomplishment of the agency's mission.

Strategic Planning Process

...the 1990 RPA strategic program.

The Forest Service's national plan, the 1990 RPA strategic program, outlines the agency's long-term direction and provides general policy guidance. The RPA strategic program is updated at 5-year intervals and provides direction for a

50-year planning horizon. The 1990 RPA strategic program defined the major policy roles of the Forest Service and analyzed its relationship with contemporary issues. From these roles and issues, four major themes emerged that have guided Forest Service actions and policies since 1990. The four themes are:

- Recreation, wildlife, and fisheries resource enhancement;
- Environmentally acceptable commodity production;
- Improved scientific knowledge about natural resources; and
- Responding to global resource issues.

These focus areas have served well in helping to set priorities for changing management toward a more ecosystem based approach. To support this policy, efforts were expanded in research and State and private assistance programs. Figure 1 displays selected measures of agency performance for fiscal years 1993 and 1994.

"...Ethics and Course to the Future."

In the summer of 1994, the Chief issued "The Forest Service Ethics and Course to the Future," a perspective on where the agency will be directed in the future. The first priority must be ensuring ecosystem sustainability in order to provide the foundation for all life. Ecosystem management is the means by which the Forest Service will achieve the goal of sustainability. There are four areas that will define the management context and help focus priorities to provide sustainable benefits to the American people. These four principal categories are: 1) protect ecosystems, 2) restore deteriorated ecosystems, 3) provide multiple benefits for people within the capabilities of ecosystems, and 4) improve organizational effectiveness. Priority is being placed on protection and restoration of ecosystems and resource conditions. Managers are expanding demonstration projects that show the application of forest health maintenance, restoration of riparian ecosystems, and protection of threatened and endangered species (TES).

The themes from the 1990 RPA strategic program are important to the evaluation of Forest Service performance in FY 1994 and are used as a framework to report actions that fulfill the long-term strategic direction of the agency.

While not highlighted as part of a major theme, the 1990 RPA strategic program recognizes that the Forest Service engages in many other activities, designated as "program enabling activities." Essential to attaining the agency's long-term strategic goals, these FY 1994 accomplishments are also included in this report.

Ecosystem Management

The Forest Service has responded to the call for a new framework for managing the national forests and grasslands by applying principles of ecosystem management. The agency is using an ecological approach in a landscape perspective to achieve the multiple-use management of the national forests and grasslands in an environmentally sound, socially responsive, and scientific manner. This is an important step in integrating the Mission, Vision, and Guiding Principles into agency operations.

...Integrating the Mission, Vision, and Guiding Principles into agency operations.

...stronger links between human uses and ecological conditions.

Central to the idea of ecosystem management is the development of approaches that are socially responsible and promote the sustainability of communities while conserving the environment. Ecosystem management decisions require stronger links between human uses and desired ecological conditions, forging partnerships, promoting grassroots participation, and using best science.

During FY 1994, the Forest Service continued the application of ecosystem management as the most important management policy for natural resource management of the national forests and grasslands. Important progress was made in defining and implementing the philosophy of ecosystem management across the full spectrum of agency programs. Furthermore, the Forest Service provided information and networks to other agencies and organizations for ecological assessments. Specific accomplishments included:

- The publication of "A National Framework" for ecosystem management.
- Participation in major interagency efforts such as the:
 - White House Ecosystem Management Initiative,
 - Interagency Ecosystem Management Coordinating Group,
 - Forest Service-Natural Resource Conservation Service Ecosystem Management Collaboration Team,
 - Sustainable Forest Management Agency Task Team,
 - Interregional Ecosystem Management Coordination Group,
 - Publication of the Second Edition of the Ecoregions Map of the United States (ECOMAP),
 - Education, and Human Dimensions Task Teams of the Ecosystem Management Forum.

...developing knowledge and solving problems.

Because of its complexity, ecosystem management requires an accelerated scientific effort and the efficient incorporation of that knowledge into on-the-ground management. In response, the Forest Service has committed to the "Strategies for the 90's" research plan. This plan endorses a research program focused on developing knowledge and solving problems in:

- understanding ecosystems,
- understanding relationships between people and natural resources,
- understanding and expanding resource options, and
- tracking the land base.

The resulting benefits of this research program will be transferred to other owners and managers of forest lands. During FY 1994, the agency gained broader acceptance of the benefits of applying ecosystem management principles across multiple ownerships.

The agency also has been involved in preliminary efforts to develop indicators of sustainability to be used in consultation with and in technical support of international forestry programs.

The Pacific Northwest (PNW) Plan

...interagency cooperation.

In FY 1994, the agency assisted in finalizing and implementing the President's Forest Plan for the Pacific Northwest (PNW Plan) in cooperation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service (NPS), and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). The PNW Plan provides a comprehensive package of initiatives designed to resolve the impasse between timber harvesting and other commodity production activities on Federal lands in the Pacific Northwest and the need to protect noncommodity resources on these same lands. To implement the PNW Plan, the Forest Service emphasized mandatory actions, including watershed assessments, supporting local economies through maximum feasible timber sales programs, beginning work on adaptive management areas, and conducting essential planning and monitoring. High-priority actions such as rural community assistance and ecosystem restoration were stressed.

...adaptive management areas (AMA's).

The agency supported the PNW effort by developing a watershed analysis decision support system, performing watershed analyses, defining adaptive management areas (AMA's), facilitating ecosystem restorations, and developing decision support systems for planning and monitoring.

In FY 1994, 23 of a total of 59 watersheds included in the PNW Plan were analyzed.

Eight public participation plans for AMA's were completed in FY 1994: Hayfork, Applegate, Central Cascades, Cispus, Snoqualmie Pass, Goosenest, Finney, and Little River.

Economic adjustment assistance was provided to 147 communities affected by the PNW Plan. Old Growth Diversification funds provided assistance for an industrial park in Fork, Washington, and refitting of a sawmill in Lincoln County, Oregon.

PACFISH—This is an interagency effort to develop a strategy for management of watersheds designed to maintain or restore healthy, functioning watersheds, riparian areas, and associated fish habitats on Forest Service and BLM-administered land within the range of Pacific anadromous fish (species that migrate from the sea, up freshwater rivers and streams to spawn), including salmon, steelhead, and sea-run cutthroat trout.

In FY 1994, an environmental assessment (EA) was prepared for interim strategies in managing watersheds to enhance anadromous fish production on Federal lands in eastern Oregon and Washington, Idaho, and portions of California. When signed, the decision notice (DN) will amend existing forest plan goals, objectives, and standards and guidelines for anadromous fish habitat. During FY 1994, an ecological assessment of conditions in the upper Columbia River Basin was also initiated to provide information to guide development of long-term management direction to enhance anadromous fish production.

	Accomplishments	
	1994	1993
NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM		
Miles of road constructed.....	520	816
Miles of road reconstructed.....	1,933	2,625
Acres of land purchased.....	72,889	115,731
Acres of land exchanged.....	75,757	81,956
Number of rights-of-way easements acquired or resolved.....	636	729
Plans of mineral operation processed	4,000	3,800
Head months permitted to graze by domesticated livestock (millions)	9.9	9.8
Acres meeting or moving toward forest plan objectives for rangeland ecosystems (millions)	51.6	47.5
Trail miles maintained (thousands)	70.4	71.2
Timber volume offered (billion board feet)	3.4	4.6
Timber volume harvested (billion board feet).	4.8	5.9
Acres reforested (plant/seed/site prep.) (thousands).....	441	474
Acres of timber stand improvement (release/thin/etc.) (thousands).....	265	344
Acres of watershed improvements (thousands)	24.8	24.1
Wildlife and fish structures completed (thousands)	14.3	18.2
Acres of wildlife and fish improvements (thousands)	189	203
STATE & PRIVATE FORESTRY		
Acres of pest suppression activities completed (millions)	3.4	3.1
Acres under stewardship management (millions)	3.5	2.6
Acres of Federal/State rural tree planting (thousands)	639	668
Acres of NFS and adjacent lands treated for fuels management (thousands)	384.7	385.3
RESEARCH		
Total Research accomplishments 1/	3,208	2,536
INTERNATIONAL FORESTRY		
Person years of international technical assistance.....	41	207 2/
Person years of international training.....	204	552 2/
Person years of cooperative research/scientific exchange.....	40	69 2/
ADMINISTRATION		
Work force profile:		
Men		
African American.....	657	693
American Indian/Alaskan Native.....	863	945
Asian/Pacific Islanders.....	238	247
Hispanic.....	1,049	1,152
White.....	16,051	18,058
Women		
African American.....	727	778
American Indian/Alaskan Native.....	606	672
Asian/Pacific Islanders.....	244	262
Hispanic.....	625	665
Caucasian.....	10,476	11,470
Total, permanent and excepted employees.....	31,536	34,942

1/ Includes items such as books, papers, articles, proceedings, reports, patents, videos, computer programs, dissertations and theses, and other similar accomplishments.

2/ Measure is estimated or qualified.

FY 1994 Performance Highlights as Guided by the 1990 RPA Themes

Recreation, Wildlife, and Fisheries Resources Enhancement

During FY 1994, the agency emphasized actions to enhance recreation, wildlife, and fisheries resources on NFS lands. The agency played a major role in restoring, protecting, and improving habitat for various plant, wildlife, and fish species. Technical and financial assistance to State and nonindustrial private landowners was redirected to encourage multiple resource management on lands in these ownership categories. In addition, the agency intensified research on techniques to improve the compatibility of multiple uses. Forest Service infrastructure, including facilities, utilities, and travel routes, was developed, maintained, and operated by using ecosystem management principles to meet public and administrative needs.

Recreation Use

...recreation, wilderness, and heritage management.

This program has three main components: 1) recreation management, 2) wilderness management, and 3) heritage management. The recreation management component oversees the use of outdoor recreation facilities on NFS lands. The wilderness management component oversees activities on those NFS lands that are part of the National Wilderness Preservation System. Finally, the heritage management component oversees the protection of and visitation to significant cultural resources located on NFS lands.

Recreation Management

During FY 1994, the recreation facility capacity was maintained at a cumulative level of 157.1 million (MM) persons at one time (PAOT's), 17.1 MM more than the level expected. (PAOT's are calculated by multiplying the site capacity times the number of days per year that the site is open to the public.)

...experienced 330.3 MM recreation visitor days.

National forest lands experienced 330.3 MM recreation visitor days (RVD's) in FY 1994 (figure 2). (An RVD is 12 hours of visitation by one or more persons.) Table 10 displays the increase in FY 1994 over FY 1993, and table 11 displays the distribution of recreation use by activity for each State. The most significant use increase occurred in mechanized travel and viewing scenery. Figure 3 shows recreation use by activity.

Recreation special use fees generated \$36.8 MM.

Recreation Receipts—In FY 1994, recreation receipts were \$47.7 MM, a 1-percent decrease from FY 1993. The fees recovered 28.3 percent of the total recreation management appropriations of \$168.5 MM (figure 4). Campgrounds and other developed facilities generated \$10.9 MM compared with \$13.2 MM in FY 1993. The reduction is due to adding more campgrounds under recreation special use permits, which reduces receipts and transfers the fee to the recreation special uses account. Recreation special use fees, principally for ski areas, outfitters, and guides, generated \$36.8 MM in FY 1994, up from \$36.1 MM in FY 1993.

Figure 2.

Recreation Use, Including Wildlife and Fish

Million Recreation Visitor Days (RVD's)

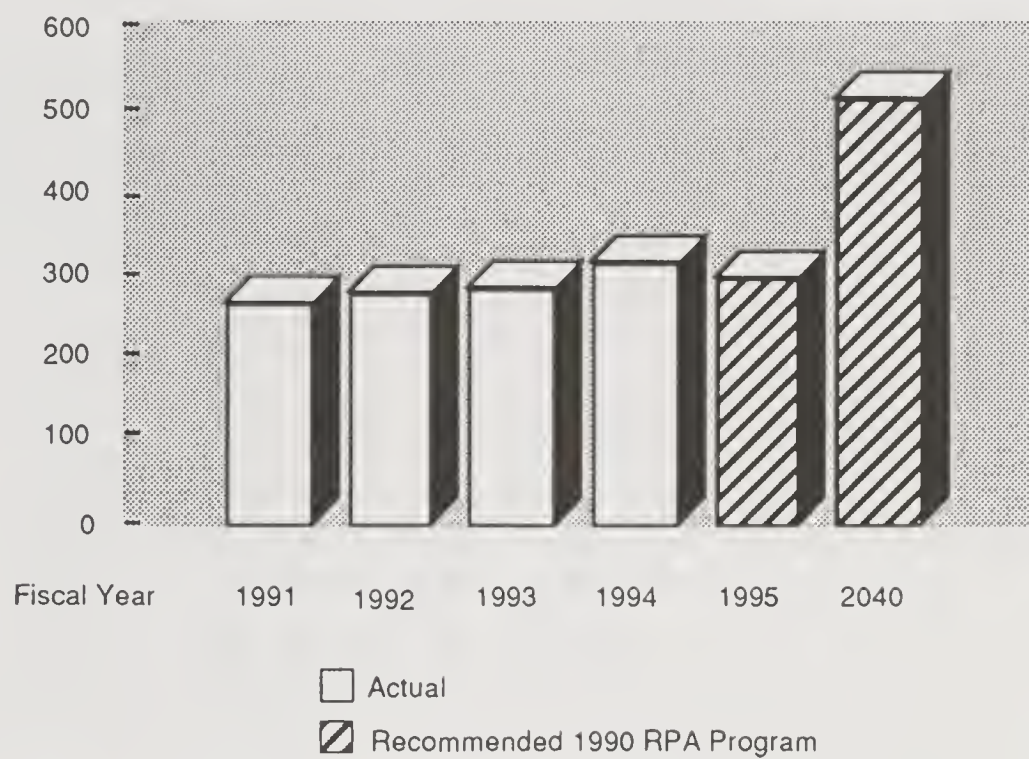


Figure 3.

FY 1994 Recreation Visitor Days (RVD's) by Activity

Million RVD's

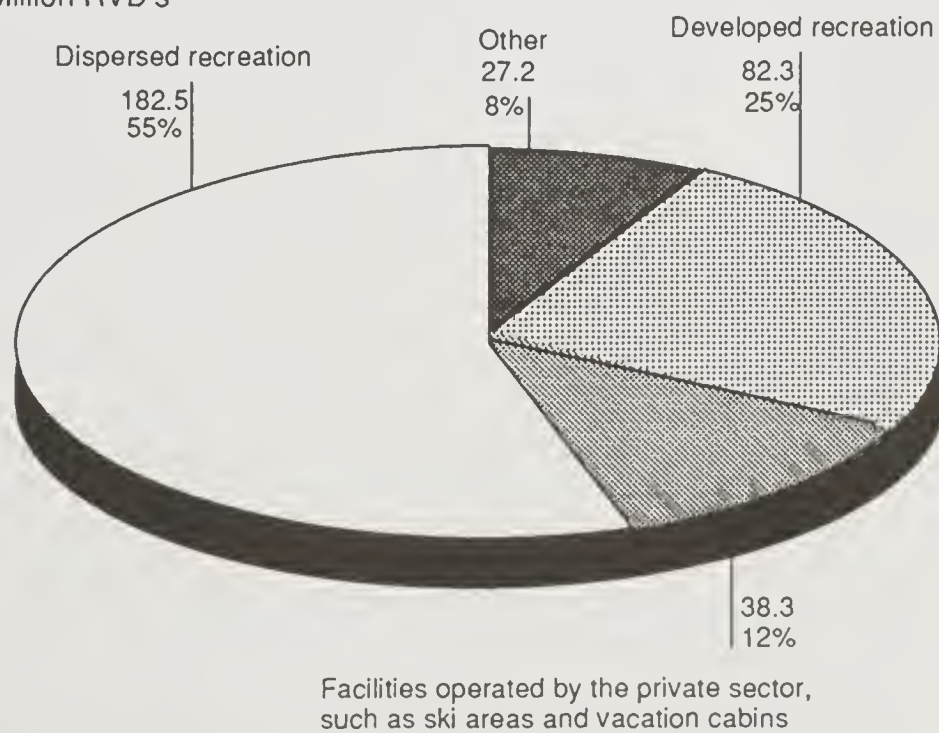
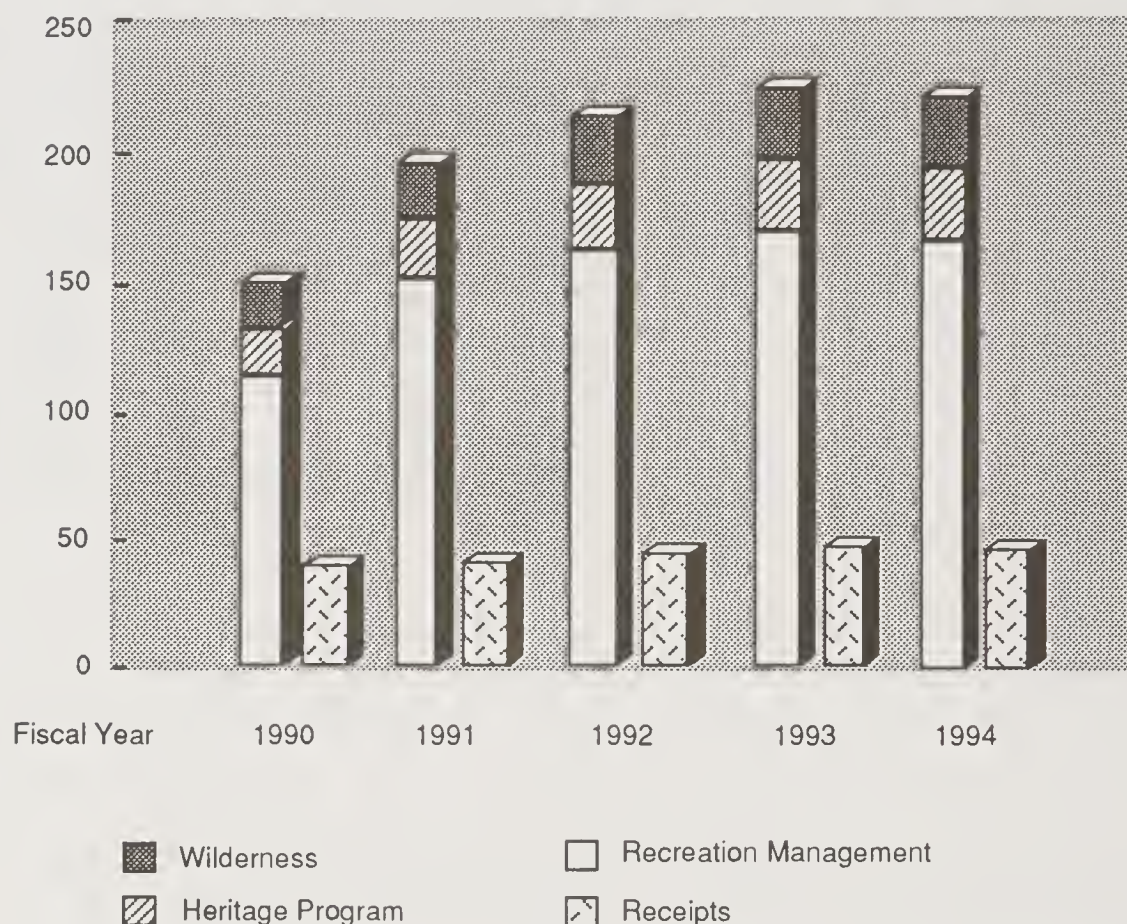


Figure 4.

Recreation—Funding and Receipts

Million Dollars Actual



The challenge cost-share program totaled \$40.2 MM.

Challenge Cost-Share—Total recreation appropriated funding for the challenge cost-share program in FY 1994 was \$12.7 MM (figure 5). Funds were allocated in recreation management, heritage, wilderness management, trail maintenance, recreation construction, and trail construction. In FY 1994, the challenge cost-share (CCS) program fund, including allocated and contributed funding, totaled \$40.2 MM.

Volunteers—Volunteers in the Touch America project contributed work valued at \$24.4 MM on recreation-related projects.

Partners for access...

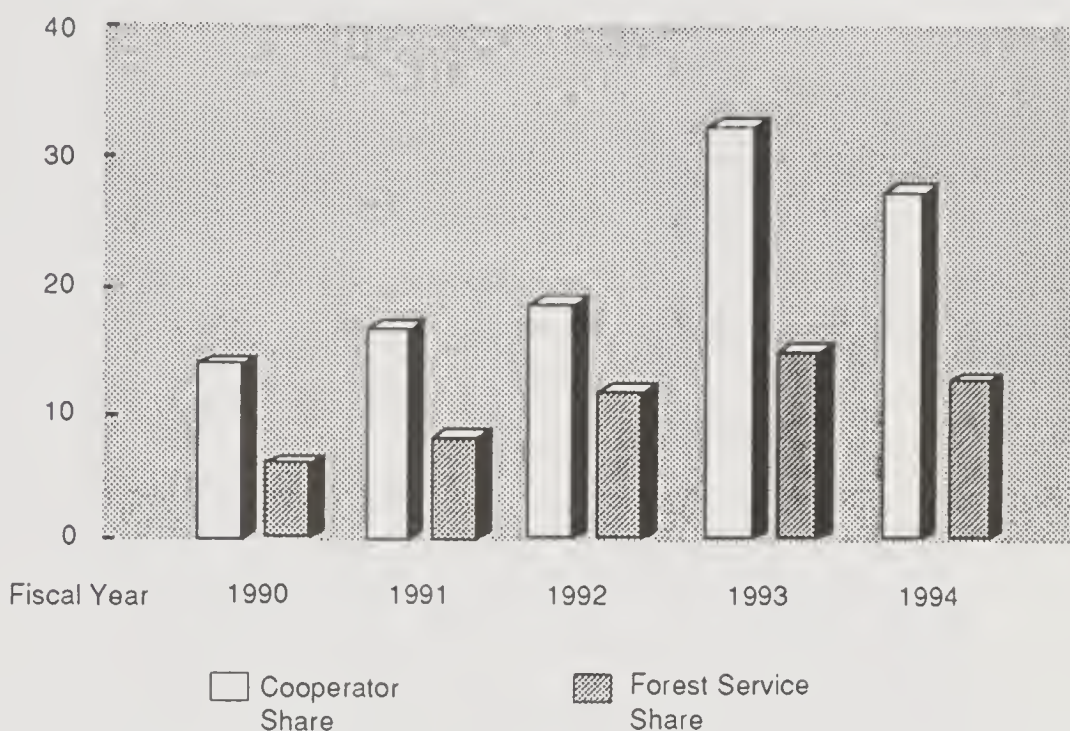
Accessibility—In FY 1994, the Forest Service and Project Play and Learning in Adaptable Environments, Inc. (PLAE), developed the award-winning book "Universal Access to Outdoor Recreation: A Design Guide." Also in FY 1994, the Forest Service, in conjunction with the University of Minnesota and Wilderness Inquiry, Inc., offered a comprehensive universal design shortcourse entitled Universal Design and the Outdoor Recreation Environment.

In FY 1994, the Forest Service established partnerships with the Wilderness Inquiry, Inc., the American Ski Federation (AFS), and the National Ski Area Association (NSAA), to collaboratively develop handbooks and guidelines for the industry and the Federal agencies managing public land.

Figure 5.

Recreation Use—Challenge Cost-Share Funding

Million 1994 Dollars



In FY 1994, a partnership involving the Forest Service, the National Council on Disability, and the Wilderness Inquiry, Inc., collaboratively produced a congressionally mandated report on Wilderness Accessibility for People with Disabilities.

Scenic Byways—The National Forest Scenic Byways Program identifies routes that traverse scenic corridors with outstanding aesthetic, cultural, or historical values. From FY 1988 through FY 1994, the program grew to 122 national scenic byways within NFS lands, covering over 6,000 miles in 33 States. In FY 1994, two scenic byways were added to the system.

...more than 18,000 recreational facilities.

Recreation Facility Management—The Forest Service manages over 18,000 facilities, including campgrounds, trailheads, boat ramps, picnic areas, and visitor information centers as well as privately owned facilities on NFS lands such as recreation residences and ski resorts, which can accommodate 1.8 MM PAOT's. In FY 1994, visitor use of developed recreation sites represented 82.3 MM RVD's.

Managed 4,385 miles of wild and scenic rivers.

Wild and Scenic Rivers—In 1968, when the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act was passed, eight rivers were included in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, five of which were administered by the Forest Service. The system now totals 10,680 miles, of which 4,385 miles are managed by the Forest Service. Recommendations for designation of an additional 732 NFS rivers resulted from forest planning and special river studies. A total of 198 of these rivers are under study, 129 have been studied with suitability recommendations completed, and 405 rivers remain to be studied.

Special Recreation Areas—Special recreation areas are congressionally designated and must be managed with an emphasis on recreation, scenic, or unique attributes. The Forest Service manages 51 legislatively established special recreation areas totaling more than 8 MM acres. Included in that total are 19 national recreation areas, 7 national scenic areas, and 4 national monuments.

Wilderness

**...398 wilderness units
in 36 States.**

Wilderness Preservation System—The agency manages 398 units of the National Wilderness Preservation System in 36 States. The system includes 34.6 MM acres of NFS lands. This system plays an important role in protecting fragile ecosystems and in preserving natural resources for scientific, educational, and historical values.

In FY 1994, the Interagency Arthur Carhart National Wilderness Training Center and the Aldo Leopold National Wilderness Research Institute in Missoula, Montana, expanded training and research in wilderness research and management.

**Wilderness areas
accounted for 13.9 MM
recreation visitor days.**

Recreation in wilderness areas accounted for 13.9 MM RVD's in FY 1994. Wilderness funding has continued to increase over the last 6 years from \$12.5 MM in FY 1988 to \$49.5 MM in FY 1994.

Heritage

The Heritage Program strives to preserve the historical and cultural foundations of the Nation as a living part of community life and development. Inventory and evaluation of significant sites contribute to preservation, public use, and interpretation of cultural and historical sites. Heritage program funding totaled \$28.3 MM in FY 1994.

Forest Service focus on public participation in research and management, tourism, and environmental education during FY 1994 made the program more responsive to the public's interest in archaeology and history. Support to other programs is being restructured to focus less on individual projects and be more responsive to the ecological approach to multiple-use management.

**More than 3 MM
visitors attended
heritage celebrations.**

Windows on the Past—"Windows on the Past"—a public access/interpretive initiative that grew out of the 1991 National Recreation Strategy—has greatly increased public participation in heritage activities on national forests. In FY 1994, more than 3 MM visitors attended heritage celebrations throughout the Pacific Northwest. These visitors had the opportunity to stay in historic rental cabins and fire lookout towers, attend campfire interpretive programs, walk historic interpretive trails, and visit heritage sites.

**...120 heritage projects
on 68 national forests.**

Passport in Time (PIT)—During FY 1994, approximately 1,200 volunteers contributed over 57,000 hours to 120 PIT projects on 68 national forests. These volunteers, working with Forest Service archaeologists and historians, conducted archaeological research, restored historic structures, surveyed for sites in wildernesses, monitored and restored sites damaged by looters, and conducted oral interviews with community elders.

Wildlife, Fish, and Rare Plants Management

The major components of this program are wildlife, inland and anadromous fish, and rare (threatened, endangered, and sensitive species) plants management.

**...habitat for more than
3,000 species of
animals.**

National Forest System lands provide diverse habitats for more than 3,000 species of birds, mammals, reptiles, fish, and amphibians, as well as for more than 3,000 rare plant species. The agency manages these habitats to produce wildlife and fish; protect threatened, endangered, and agency-designated sensitive species; and provide recreational opportunities for national forest users.

Wildlife Management

In FY 1994, the Forest Service accomplished 98,656 acres of wildlife habitat improvements, constructed 5,885 wildlife habitat improvement structures, and inventoried 1,924,020 acres of wildlife habitat.

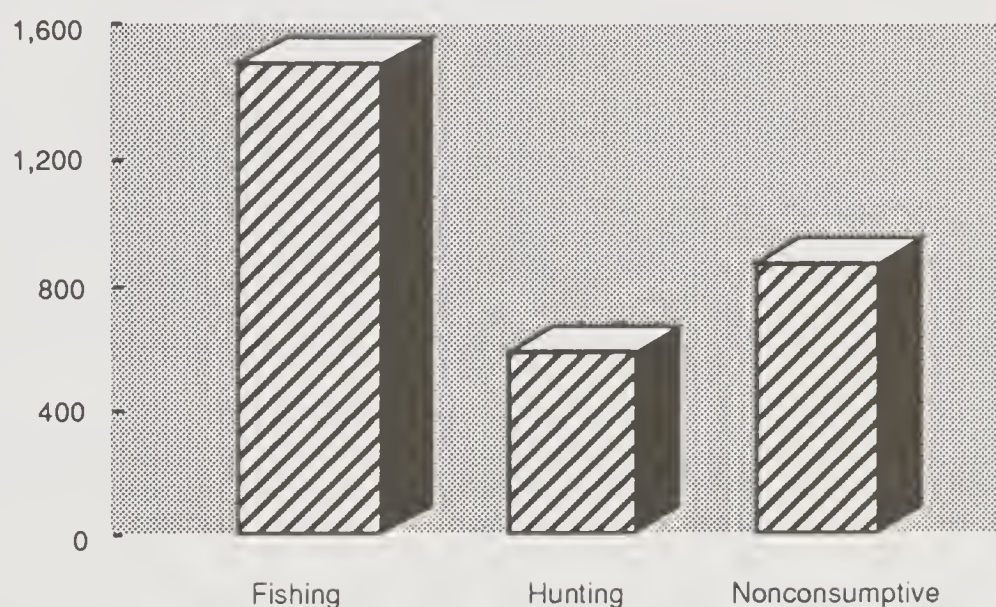
...provided 16.2 MM activity days of sport hunting.

"Get Wild!"—The "Get Wild!" program emphasizes the maintenance of healthy ecosystems and habitat improvement. In FY 1994, a primary program focus was migratory birds dependent on tropical ecosystems and NFS lands. In FY 1994, NFS lands provided 16.2 MM activity days of sport hunting at an economic value of \$590 MM (figure 6).

Figure 6.

FY 1994 Wildlife and Fisheries Benefits

Million Dollars



Celebrating Wildflowers—In FY 1994, the Forest Service sponsored several hundred Celebrating Wildflowers events and hosted a national 800 phone line with bloom reports and highlights of festivals and events.

Wildlife and Fisheries Ecology Program—In FY 1994, the Forest Service's Wildlife and Fisheries Ecology Program (WFE) developed new techniques for inventorying and monitoring wildlife, fish, and rare plants on NFS lands as well as assisting with data base development and application.

In FY 1994, the agency completed a Habitat Conservation Plan for spotted owls and marbled murrelets on State lands in the State of Washington, and completed an analysis of spotted owl population persistence.

Fish (Inland and Anadromous) Management

In FY 1994, the Forest Service improved 6,566 acres and constructed 1,298 structures with protection and maintenance funds to enhance anadromous fish habitat. A total of 211,916 acres of anadromous fish habitat was inventoried. Also in FY 1994, a total of 9,181 acres of inland fish habitat was improved and 4,361 habitat improvement structures were constructed. A total of 91,106 acres of inland fish habitat was inventoried.

...2.2 MM acres of lakes and reservoirs, 200,000 miles of rivers and streams, and 16,500 miles of coast.

FS hosted 390 National Fishing Week events.

"Rise to the Future"—The agency manages world-class fisheries resources that include 2.2 MM acres of lakes and reservoirs, 200,000 miles of rivers and streams, and 16,500 miles of coast and shoreline. These habitats support hundreds of aquatic species important to sport, commercial, and subsistence fisheries.

National Fishing Week—In FY 1994, in cooperation with thousands of national, State, and local partners, the Forest Service hosted a total of 390 events during the presidentially proclaimed National Fishing Week. This initiative reached more than 50,000 children and nearly 37,000 adults. Over 2,700 Forest Service employees and 3,300 volunteers participated in the events.

"Bring Back the Natives"—This is a national campaign designed to improve the status of native aquatic species on public lands through riparian area rehabilitation, watershed restoration, and species reintroduction. Since its creation in 1992 by the BLM, Forest Service, and National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, 41 cooperatively funded projects in 14 States have been completed.

Rare Plants (Threatened, Endangered, and Sensitive Species) Management

In FY 1994, the agency accomplished 74,218 acres of threatened, endangered, and sensitive (TES) species habitat improvements and constructed 2,804 habitat improvement structures. A total of 6.7 MM acres of TES species habitat was inventoried.

...home to more than 283 federally listed species.

"Every Species Counts"—The national forests and grasslands provide homes to 283 plant and animal species federally listed as endangered or threatened (figure 7). This represents 31 percent of all such federally listed species.

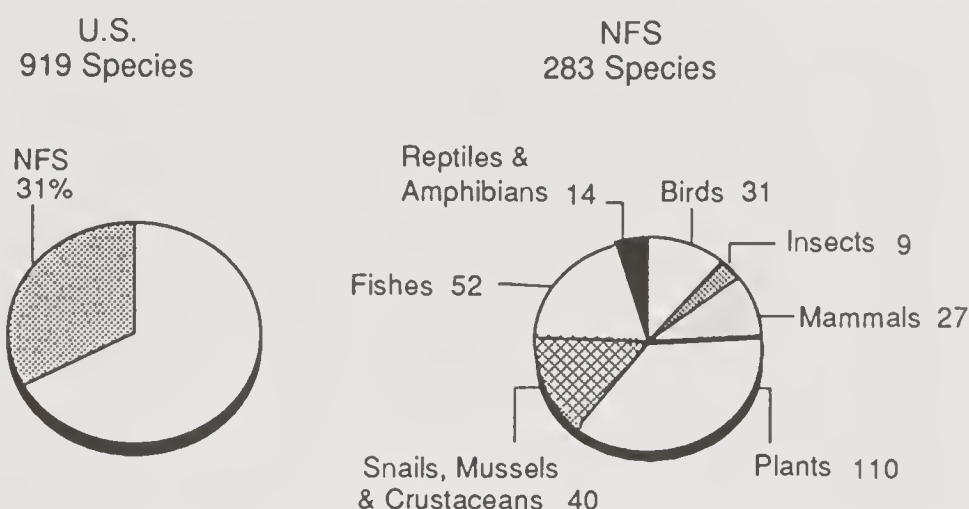
Through the "Every Species Counts" program, the Forest Service, working in close collaboration with State natural heritage and inventory programs, protects habitats for species at risk, including more than 2,300 plant and animal species that have been designated as sensitive.

In FY 1994, the Forest Service completed ecological assessments for species inhabiting old-growth forests in the Pacific Northwest, the Columbia River basin in the inland Northwest, the Sierra Nevada range in California, the Great Lakes region, the national grasslands, and other areas. In addition, habitat conservation assessments for seven wide-ranging species groups, including forest owls, furbearers, and cutthroat and bull trout, were completed by the agency. The "Every Species Counts" program also played a major role in the recovery of the grizzly bear, set the stage for the reintroduction of gray wolves into the Yellowstone and Idaho ecosystems, assisted with the reintroduction of condors in California and black-footed ferrets in South Dakota, and assisted in the protection and inventory efforts for rare plants.

Interagency cooperation...

Imperiled Species Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)—The Forest Service joined the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, and National Marine Fisheries Service in a new program to enhance management for candidate and sensitive species.

Figure 7.
Species Federally Listed as Endangered or Threatened—
FY 1994 1/



1/ These species include all varieties of life--from mammals to plants to mussels.

Native Plant Conservation MOU—In FY 1994, seven Federal agencies and cooperators joined to enhance integration of management, science, public education, and information management for native plants across all land ownerships.

Endangered Species Act Implementation—The Forest Service was one of 14 Federal agencies to join forces to streamline the consultation and recovery actions required by the Endangered Species Act, thereby reducing resource conflicts and preventing loss of species and habitats.

Partnerships expanded from 3,086 in FY 1993 to 3,150 in FY 1994.

Partnerships—In managing NFS habitats, the Forest Service formally cooperates with 44 State fish and wildlife agencies that are responsible for managing animal populations and with more than 50 other Federal agencies and national conservation groups.

The growth trend in the number of partnerships shows the tremendous interest in the program. Numbers of partners expanded from 429 in 1988 to 3,150 in FY 1994. In FY 1994, the Forest Service and its partners turned \$18.6 MM of Federal funding into \$39.6 MM worth of habitat improvement projects on the NFS lands. Thousands of people from hundreds of sporting organizations, civic groups, corporations, scout troops, and government agencies, as well as individuals, helped make possible the completion of 3,102 habitat improvement projects for wildlife, fish, and TES species.

Ensuring Environmentally Acceptable Commodity Production

Under this theme, the agency is redoubling its efforts to ensure that all commodity production on NFS lands is done in an environmentally acceptable manner. Where commodity production cannot be achieved in such a manner, commodity outputs are being adjusted downwards. Technical and financial assistance to nonindustrial State and private landowners emphasizes environmentally sensitive practices on these lands as well. Scientific research is being focused on formulating management methods that satisfy basic ecological requirements.

Range Management

The main goal of this program is to administer and improve rangelands, including grazing allotments, while applying principles of ecosystem management to enhance the multiplicity of resource values that occur on NFS rangelands and associated riparian areas. This program is also responsible for the effective control of noxious weeds on NFS lands.

In FY 1994, rangeland management reflected an ecosystem perspective emphasizing restoration and long-term health of rangelands, and more meaningful participation by people who share them. Riparian area restoration, watershed protection, maintenance of soil productivity, and improvement of rangeland condition were management priorities. Closer partnerships with rangeland users gave rise to creative new approaches aimed at promoting both ecological health and quality of life for rural families and communities.

Rangeland management with an ecosystem perspective.

In FY 1994, the acreage with range vegetation management objectives managed to meet/move towards applicable forest plan standards and guidelines was 51.6 MM acres. The acreage of rangeland treated with various nonstructural improvements (e.g., prescribed burning, seeding, and mechanical treatment) was 79,327 acres. A total of 2,393 structural improvements (e.g., fences, water developments, and handling facilities) were constructed. The number of "head months" of domesticated livestock permitted to graze was 9.9 MM. A total of 48,624 acres were treated to control noxious weeds. In FY 1994, the rangeland with riparian vegetation management objectives managed to meet and move toward forest plan standards exceeded 1.5 MM acres.

Wood Products

Timely information on the extent and condition of the timber resource on NFS lands is used to determine lands suitable for timber production and to identify opportunities for intensive forest management. Timber resource inventories provide the information needed to compile land classification, determine timber volume, and monitor growth rates. Timber resource data and other information is gathered for developing and implementing ecosystem management principles.

Offered 3.4 BBF for sale...

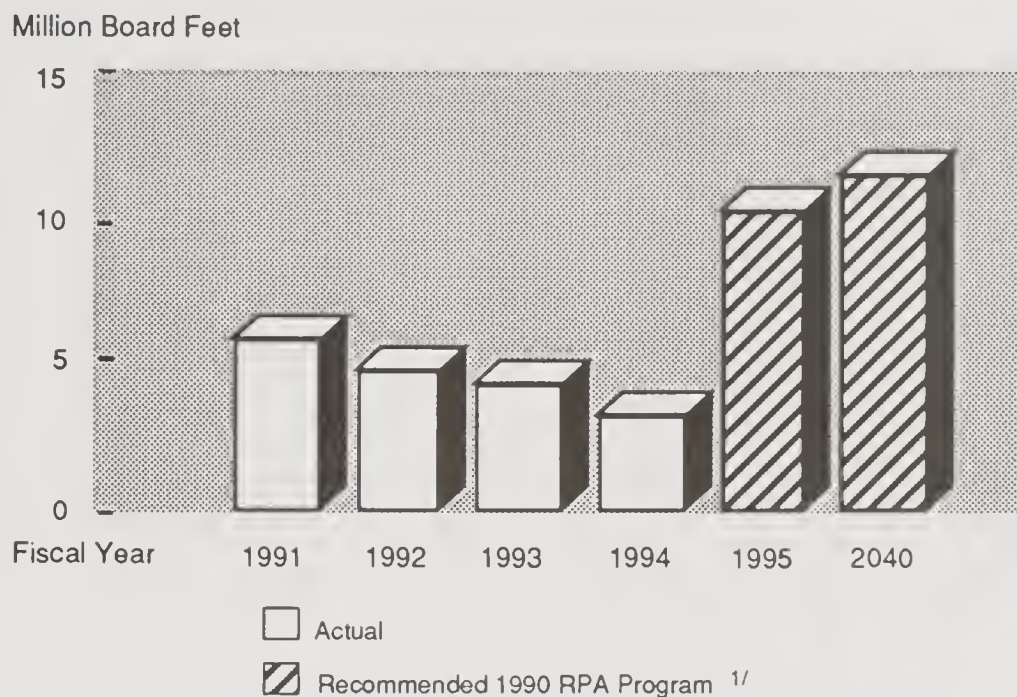
Timber volume offered, sold and harvested—Timber sales are used as a means of implementing forest plan objectives, maintaining healthy ecosystems, and providing a supply of forest products while complying with applicable laws and regulations. The timber volume offered for sale in FY 1994 was 3.4 billion board feet (BBF), 1.2 BBF less than FY 1993 (figure 8). In FY 1994, the Forest Service sold 3.1 BBF. The total volume harvested from NFS lands was 4.8 BBF, 1.1 BBF less than FY 1993.

The long-term reduction in timber offered for sale from the national forests is responsive, in part, to the agency commitment to continue the implementation of ecosystem management principles and to the associated reduction in the use of clearcutting as a harvest method.

Total clearcut acreage declined by 24 percent.

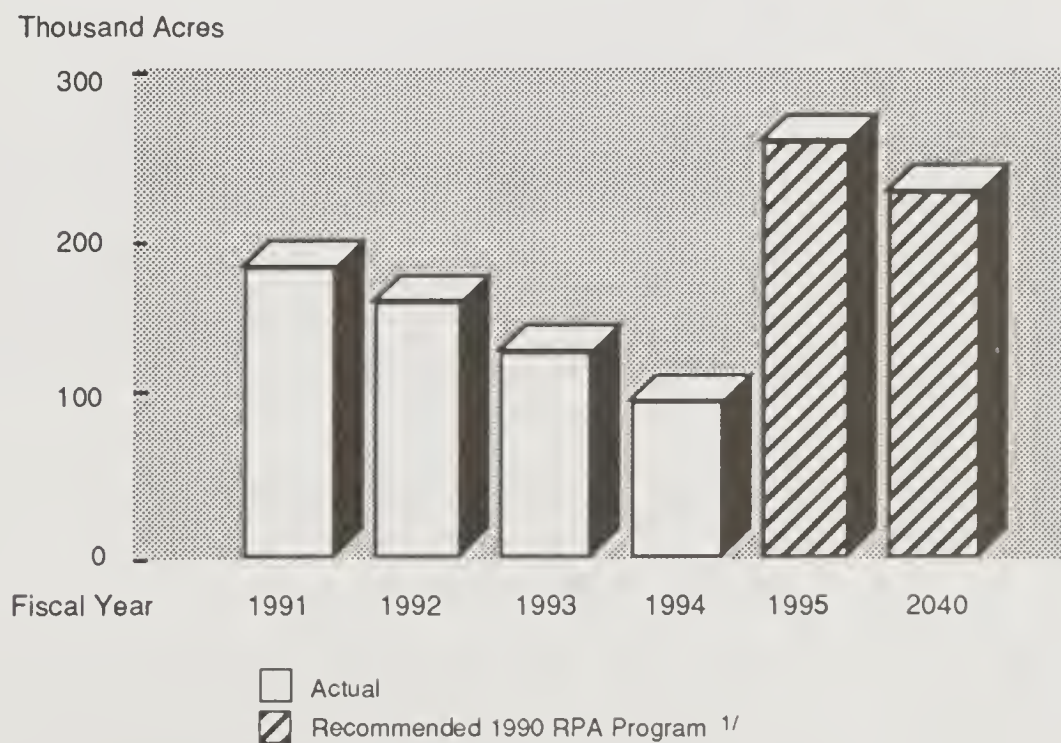
Clearcutting—In FY 1994, the Forest Service continued reducing the use of clearcutting as a harvest practice on NFS lands. Total clearcut acreage declined from 132,674 acres in FY 1993 to 100,796 acres in FY 1994. Figure 9 shows the declining clearcutting trend from FY 1991 through FY 1994. Since completion of the 1990 RPA strategic program, clearcut acreage has declined both as a result of reductions in total timber harvest acreage and more rapid shifting away from clearcutting as a standard commercial harvest method.

Figure 8.
Total Timber Offered



^{1/} Since completion of the 1990 RPA Program, increased protection of threatened and endangered species such as the northern spotted owl and the red-cockaded woodpecker, and increased protection of old-growth and watersheds have resulted in less timber offered than proposed in the 1990 RPA Program.

Figure 9.
Clearcut Harvests



^{1/} Since completion of the 1990 RPA Program, clearcut acreage has declined both as a result of reductions in total timber harvest acreage and more rapid shifting away from clearcutting as a standard commercial harvest method.

Reforested 441,070 acres in NFS lands.

Reforestation—Genetically improved seedlings produced on NFS nurseries and seed collected from seed orchards were used in all reforestation projects.

A total of 441,070 acres of NFS lands were reforested with all funding sources. There has been a slowly declining trend in the total acres reforested during the past few years due to a combination of reductions in total acres harvested and a proportional shift away from regeneration harvests, including clearcut acres.

Silvicultural Examinations—Silvicultural examinations provide data on existing ecological habitat, tree stand conditions (age, size, health, and vigor), and capabilities, growth, and mortality trends on a given site. Data from examinations are used to develop site-specific, integrated resource prescriptions to meet forest plan objectives. In FY 1994, the Forest Service completed silvicultural examinations on 2.3 million acres.

Conducted TSI improvement treatments on 264,558 acres.

Timber Stand Improvement—Timely application of appropriate timber stand improvement (TSI) treatments enhances and maintains site productivity. Timber stand improvement activities include timber stand release, precommercial thinning, pruning, and fertilization.

During FY 1994, NFS lands receiving TSI treatments totaled 264,558 acres, compared to 344,000 acres in FY 1993.

Timber Roads—In the recent past, as much as 45 percent of the funds used to maintain forest development roads have been contributed by timber purchasers. This contribution continued to decline sharply in FY 1994 as the amount of timber harvested declined from NFS lands. During FY 1994, a total of 2,134.2 miles were constructed/reconstructed by timber sale contractors under the Purchaser Credit Program authority and 114.4 miles by the Forest Service under the Purchaser Election Program.

Minerals and Geology Management

...processed 23,577 mineral and geological resource cases; raised \$215 MM for the Treasury.

The Forest Service fosters and encourages energy and mineral activities on NFS lands in an environmentally acceptable manner by anticipating and planning for future activities, respecting and facilitating the exercise of privately owned mineral rights underlying NFS lands, supporting watershed and environmental protection, and ensuring public safety by making geological information available for land use decisions and project designs. The minerals and geology management program was funded at \$33 MM in FY 1994 and raised \$215 MM for the Treasury (figure 10).

In FY 1994, a total of 23,577 mineral and geological resource cases were processed. A total of 4,000 plans of operation were processed.

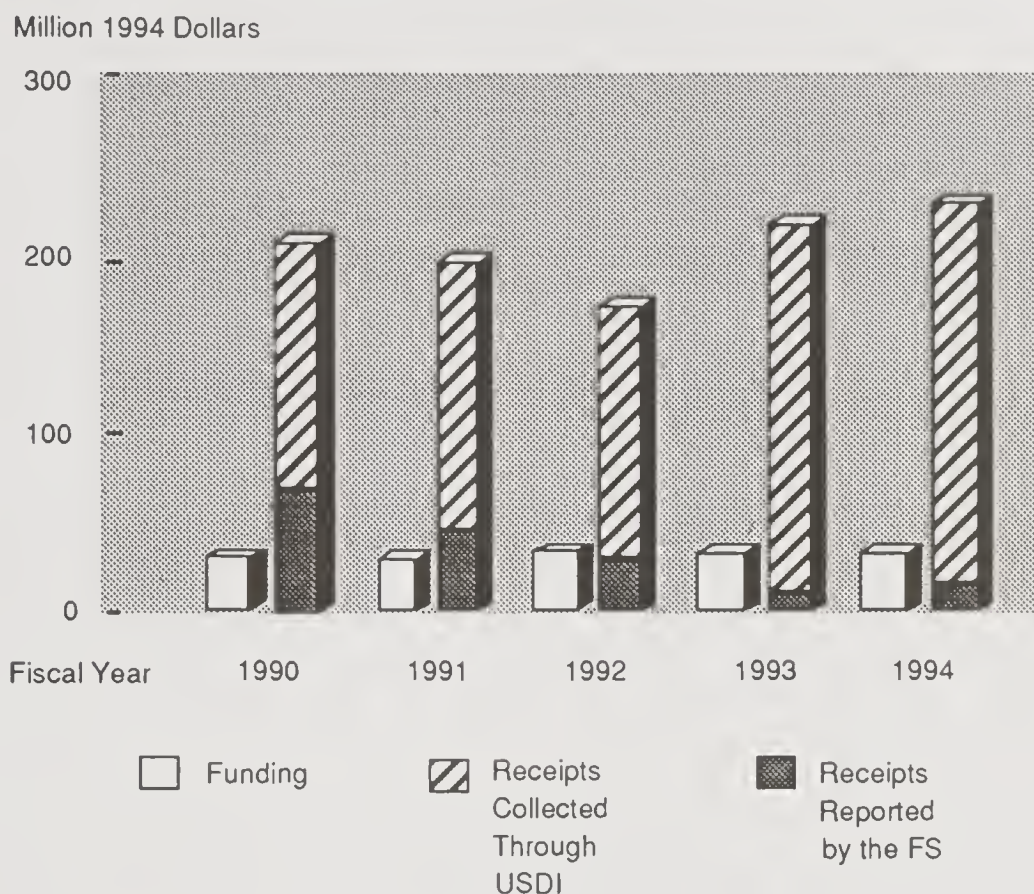
Forest Pest Management

...to maintain and improve the health of the Nation's forests.

Forest pest management professionals provide advice and assistance to Federal, State, and private resource managers for long-term strategic planning as well as individual project plans. The objective of this program is to maintain and improve the health of the Nation's forests in an ecologically, economically, and socially acceptable manner using the principles of ecosystem management.

Federal funds supported all program and suppression activities on Federal lands and 50 percent of the program and suppression activities on State and private lands.

Figure 10.
Minerals—Funding and Receipts



Forest health management accomplishments:

...conducted insect and disease surveys on 596 MM acres.

- Detection and evaluation surveys were completed on 155 MM acres of Federal lands (114 MM acres on NFS lands and 41 MM acres on other Federal lands). Surveys were also accomplished on 441 MM acres of cooperative State and private lands. Survey findings, recommendations, and advice about suppression needs and available alternatives were provided to managers of affected lands.
- Implementation of "Healthy Forests for America's Future: A Strategic Plan" was continued.
- The first national report on forest health conditions, "America's Forests: 1994 Health Update," was published and distributed.
- The Forest Health Monitoring Program, in cooperation with the State Foresters and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, was continued.
- Planning for a Western Forest Health Initiative to make forests less susceptible to drought, insects, diseases, and wildfire, and to restore forests destroyed by 1994 wildfires was begun.

...an integrated pest management approach.

Prevention and Suppression—As part of the Forest Service's integrated pest management approach to forest protection, suppression is done in areas where it is biologically effective, economically efficient, and environmentally acceptable. Fiscal year 1994 accomplishments include:

- Gypsy moth, southern pine beetle, dwarf mistletoes, and other insect and disease prevention and suppression activities were completed on 2.4 MM acres of NFS and other Federal lands.

- Gypsy moth, southern pine beetle, oak wilt, and other insect and disease prevention and suppression activities were completed on 1.0 MM acres of cooperative State and private lands.
- A pilot project to test the feasibility of slowing the spread of gypsy moths along their advancing front was accomplished.
- A survey and collection of natural enemies of the hemlock woolly adelgid was completed.

In FY 1994, the National Center of Forest Health Management conducted numerous studies and tests to improve pesticide application technology, and compared the effectiveness of a Global Positioning System against aircraft tracking guidance and flight path recording equipment.

Pest Management Special Projects—A total of 51 projects were in progress during FY 1994—including new projects, continuing long-term projects, and projects concluded during the year. The benefits and environmental risks of using pesticides critical to forestry were evaluated through the USDA National Agricultural Pesticide Impact Assessment Program (NAPIAP). Appendix table 15 provides the FY 1994 report on the use of pesticides on NFS lands.

Fire Protection

The Fire Protection program protects lives, property, and natural resources on both Federal and non-Federal lands from wildfire. The part of the program concerned with NFS and adjacent lands has two components: 1) presuppression and fuels management activities, and 2) wildfire suppression.

...conducted fuel reduction treatments on 384,707 acres of NFS lands.

Fuel reduction—NFS area treated for fuels reduction in FY 1994 totaled 384,707 acres. This is 13 percent above the planned acres. The area treated contributes to the protection of life, property, and natural resources by limiting the spread and intensity of future wildfires. This will result in less damage and will reduce total fire protection and suppression costs. Treatment is shifting to higher risk areas such as the wildland urban interface and areas with forest health problems, which tends to increase the cost.

The number of acres protected through cooperative programs on non-Federal wildlands and rural areas totaled 1,051 MM in FY 1994. The increased ability of States to protect their own resources also provides increased Federal benefits. More and better trained and equipped resources are available for cooperative assistance on Federal and joint protection fires.

Fought 14,426 wildfires...

Wildfire suppression—14,426 fires were fought on NFS lands that burned almost 1.5 MM acres. Forty-nine States supplied firefighting crews to support Forest Service firefighting efforts. The military provided more than 4,000 troops.

The 1994 fire season was the most severe and damaging fire season experienced in recent times. Forest Service regions 2 and 3 were significantly impacted by major fires in June and July as were regions 1, 4, 5, and 6 in July, August, and September. During this period, 102 major fires occurred in the West. At the peak of the fire activity in August, more than 25,000 firefighters were assigned to fires.

Large fire-damaged areas were accompanied by tragic loss of life across much of the West. The FY 1994 fire season ranks as one of the worst in the loss of life (28 fatalities) by those involved in suppression efforts.

States benefit from loaned property valued at \$112 MM.

Property loaned—The amount of property loaned to the States was equivalent to \$112 MM. The property on loan increases States' capacity to provide fire protection and also assist in Federal protection through the use of cooperative agreements.

Forest Management and Utilization

This program responds to State and private sector needs by assisting with the management of the Nation's nonindustrial private forests. It encourages economic diversification in natural resource-dependent rural communities by stimulating tree planting, improving wood utilization, increasing the productive capacity of State tree nurseries and the quality of available planting stock, and enhancing urban and rural environments.

...assisted 7,505 urban and suburban communities.

Urban and suburban communities—In FY 1994, a total of 7,505 urban and suburban communities were assisted through State forestry agencies. Communities are provided information, education, and technical and financial assistance on the benefits of their trees, forests, and related greenspace. The program focuses on fostering volunteer action and the creation of self-sustaining, community-based urban forestry programs.

...927 rural communities received technical and financial assistance.

Rural communities—In FY 1994, a total of 927 rural communities were assisted. In providing direct technical and financial assistance to rural communities, Forest Service employees, with the aid of over 2,000 partners, helped people solve their own problems and build sustainable communities. Economic diversification activities included use of wildlife, recreation, tourism, cultural heritage, and wilderness resources in the development of solutions that integrate environmental, economic, and social concerns. Strategies for community self-development and capacity building also included new attention on, and actions using, special forest products; developing value-added wood products; recycling; and increasing secondary processing of wood products in rural areas.

Nonindustrial private landowners—The Forest Stewardship program assists nonindustrial private landowners to better manage, protect, and use their natural resources. The acreage of land enrolled under Forest Stewardship by the end of FY 1994 was about 3.5 MM acres, exceeding the acreage enrolled in FY 1993 by more than 800,000 acres. In FY 1994, assistance to nonindustrial private forest (NIPF) landowners through Federal/State cooperation led to the development of multiresource management plans on 7.4 MM acres (figure 11).

The increase in the number of acres under multiresource management plans represents an improvement in the delivery of services to landowners nationwide as well as the entry into the program of almost 1 MM acres of tribal land in Alaska. Annual accomplishments are expected to grow incrementally.

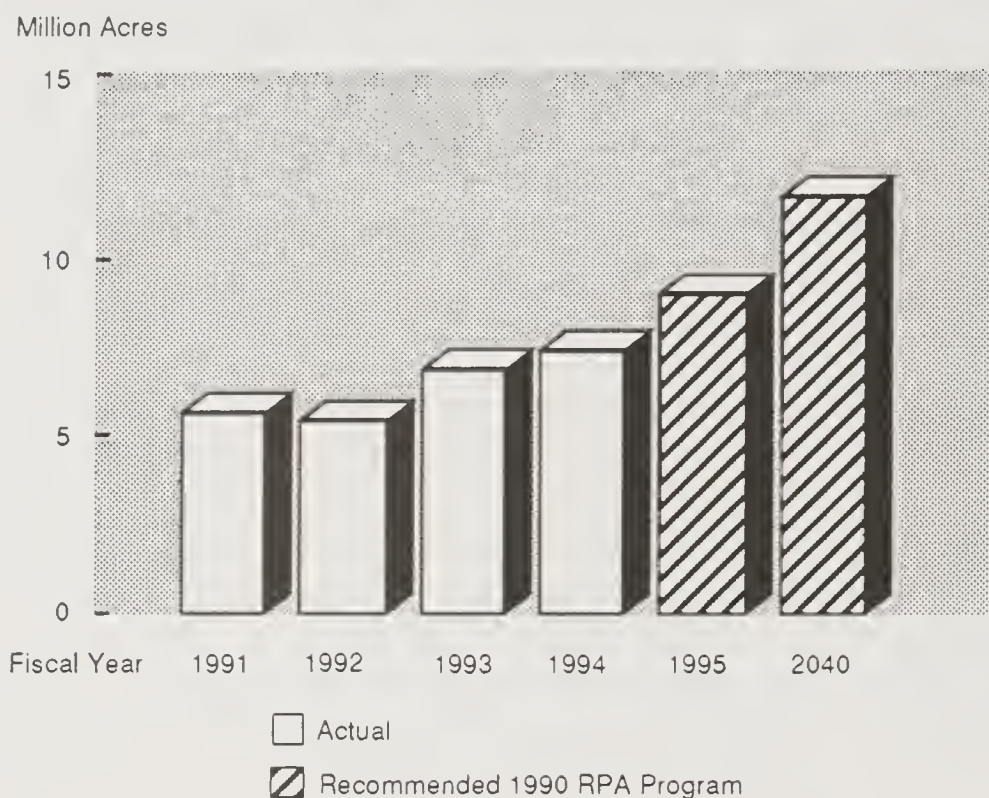
...assisted in the reforestation of 638,883 acres of NIPF lands.

The total acreage planted to trees in FY 1994 through joint Federal/State cooperation was 638,883 acres, 29,115 acres less than in FY 1993.

Natural Resource Conservation Education (NRCE)—In FY 1994, the NRCE program leveraged at least \$1.5 MM with other Federal, State, and local agencies, schools and private industries to fund approximately 250 projects nationwide.

Forest Legacy Program—Authorized in the Forestry Title of the 1990 Farm Bill, this conservation easement program is aimed at identifying, protecting, and managing environmentally important forest lands that are threatened by conversion to nonforest uses. In FY 1994, three conservation easement acquisitions were completed for a total of 3,694 acres.

Figure 11.
State and Private Forestry Multiresource Plans ^{1/}



^{1/} Includes acres funded by forest resource management and stewardship.

Soil, Water, and Air

The watershed and air management programs encompass soil, water, air, and weather program components. All components are key elements in properly defining and managing ecosystems.

...conducted soil resource inventory on about 6 MM acres.

Soil—During FY 1994, soil resource inventory was accomplished on about 6 MM acres. Soil resource inventory includes an integrated inventory of soils, vegetation, geology, landform, and climate.

...conducted watershed improvements on 31,932 acres.

Water—During FY 1994, watershed improvements were accomplished on a total of 31,932 acres (24,836 acres with appropriated funds).

In FY 1994, burned area emergency rehabilitation was performed on more than 150,000 acres. Over \$30 MM were authorized for the implementation of burned area emergency rehabilitation plans in Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, California, Oregon, and Washington.

In partnership with the Lake Tahoe Regional Planning Agency, the Lake Tahoe Management Unit administers a grants program authorized by the Burton-Santini Act (P.L. 96-586). In FY 1994, \$1.3 MM in grants funded eight new erosion control projects. State and local funds contributed totaled \$4.6 MM.

Air—The Air Resources Program of the Forest Service has two main parts: 1) protecting sensitive areas from effects of air pollution, and 2) mitigating the effects of pollution generated by Forest Service activities. In the context of ecosystem management, both components have taken on a new significance and emphasis.

...over 400 remote automatic weather stations.

The Forest Service and 11 other USDA agencies formed a cooperative group called Air USDA to share information and expertise at the national level.

The Forest Service weather program led to the development of an interagency course entitled "Weather and Climate Applications for Resource Management." The course emphasizes the use of climate and weather data in watershed analysis and ecosystem management decisionmaking. The Forest Service collects data from over 400 remote automatic weather stations and stores it in the weather information management system (WIMS) for resource management applications.

Improved Scientific Knowledge About Natural Resources

Under this RPA theme, the Forest Service is expanding its research to enhance the compatibility of competing uses. Research is also being increased to study the complex interactions of forest and grassland ecosystems to provide the scientific basis for implementing the agency's new emphasis on ecologically appropriate management. Finally, identification and testing of management practices that permit continued commodity production while ensuring the environmental integrity of the resource base are also a high priority.

Scientific Research

Forest Service research is designed to enhance the environmental quality of America's 1.6 billion acres of forests and associated rangelands while developing information and technology to improve resource conservation, productivity, and protection. The knowledge developed through Forest Service Research and its cooperators is key to providing the scientific basis for sustaining forests, understanding the relationships of people and natural resources, expanding options, and managing through an ecosystem approach.

...completed 3,208 scientific research accomplishments.

Strategy for the 90's—Using the direction of the 1990 RPA strategic program and the recently adopted "Strategy for the 90's" for Forest Service Research, the agency completed 3,208 research accomplishments including books, papers, reports, audiovisual materials, and other documents (table 48). The research program is conducted at eight regional experiment stations, each having several field facilities; the Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wisconsin; and the International Institute of Tropical Forestry in Puerto Rico.

Forest Service Research was funded under six broad budget line items: 1) forest environment, 2) forest protection, 3) resource analysis, 4) forest management, 5) forest products, and 6) ecosystem management. Much of the scientific knowledge is methodically developed over time through the foundation program. The resulting baseline information provided by the following research programs is often unique on a worldwide scale:

Forest Environment Research (FER) develops the knowledge, techniques, and strategies needed to manage, protect, or enhance forest, rangeland, and associated aquatic ecosystems.

Forest Protection Research (FPR) provides basic knowledge about forest fires, forest insects and diseases, and forest/atmosphere interactions.

Resource Analysis Research (RAR) provides a scientific basis for assessing the current condition and outlook for forest land resources, forest product investments, and markets—including evaluation of international trade. The RAR program also develops methods for improving management of outdoor recreation, wilderness, and urban forest resources.

The Forest Management Research (FMR) program is directed toward understanding the physical, biological, and genetic factors that control the development of individual trees, forest stands, and natural ecosystems.

Forest Products and Harvesting Research (FPHR) provides the science and technology to harvest, produce, and use wood products that are efficient, safe, and environmentally beneficial.

...large-scale ecosystem management research.

Ecosystem Management (EM) research focuses on establishing large-scale ecosystem studies to provide a foundation of information about the major forest ecosystems and natural resource interactions on a large scale.

Understanding Ecosystems

Moving from managing land piece by piece to managing at a landscape level requires extensive new scientific information and reinterpretation of previous efforts. New work is being undertaken to address complex ecosystem processes and the interdependency of ecosystem components. This work provides the scientific basis for addressing health and productivity of natural and managed systems, giving resource managers an improved scientific basis for more complex decisionmaking.

...better tools to assist decisionmakers.

Models and Methods Improved To Assist Decisionmakers—Scientists are employing information technology to devise improved tools to assist land managers in making informed decisions at a landscape level. To assist decisionmakers, the agency researchers accomplished the following in FY 1994:

- Developed a watershed analysis decision support system at the Pacific Northwest Station for analysis, planning, and monitoring of large and complex systems that form the basis of ecosystems.
- Established a Watershed Analysis Center at McKinleyville, California, to provide a shared resource to consolidate hardware and technical expertise to serve the various analytical needs of many land managing agencies.
- Developed a Mapped Atmosphere-Plant-Soil System (MAPSS) to identify ecosystems threatened by climatic change and to provide models of response to climatic change on any site throughout the world.
- Undertook a multi-faceted study to improve data availability and methods to generate climate scenarios on large landscape and time scales to assist decisionmaking.
- Developed structured processes to improve judgment in ecosystem risk assessment.
- Developed a computer program to predict the "look and feel" of different timber harvest choices at a landscape level.

...predict "look and feel" of timber harvest choices.

On-The-Ground Ecosystem Assessments Yield New Information—In FY 1994, major ecosystem studies were undertaken at the regional, ecoregion, national forest, and individual species levels.

- An assessment of the entire Sierra Nevada ecoregion began during FY 1994. The project will provide an accurate ecosystem assessment to develop alternative scenarios for sustainable management of the Sierra Nevada range and to evaluate the expected results of these alternatives.

- An ecosystem assessment to determine the effects of halting clearcutting as a timber management practice was completed.

Understanding People and Natural Resource Relationships

Scientists are working to develop a better understanding of how people perceive of and value protection, management, and use of natural resources. The blurring of boundaries between urban and wildlands, more demand for diverse uses of natural resources, and intensified values around natural resources require a better understanding of the interrelationships between people and nature.

Information on Choices and Consequences—In FY 1994, new research resulted in:

- A demonstration in Chicago showing that trees growing in urban and suburban communities are likely to play an unexpectedly large role in creating regional benefits. Tons of air pollutants are removed, tons of carbon sequestered, and heating and cooling costs are reduced at an amazing rate. This effort supports the Administration's Climate Change Action Plan and is conducted jointly with the utility industry and the Department of Energy to encourage shade tree planting for energy conservation and carbon management.
- A microcomputer program to help landowners plan thinning and harvest of red pine forests for best financial return and sensitivity to the land.
- A synthesis of 30 years of central Appalachian hardwood crop tree management research for multiple benefits that is now available to landowners.

People's Changing Needs and Interests—Understanding the changing needs and interests of the public is critical to serving them well. Over the last year, researchers found:

- Increased demand for water for growing municipal, agricultural, and industrial uses is heightening pressure to withdraw and divert water from streams within national forests. A team of researchers is working to produce studies to better understand stream flows and their effect on aquatic ecosystems to ensure long-term favorable conditions.
- Recent research has identified direct and indirect links between recreation site development and regional economic growth. The conceptual model can serve as a guide for those working in rural or urban community development who plan to improve economic growth through recreation.
- That giant sequoias seedlings show pronounced visible symptoms and significant physiological changes from exposure to urban pollution.

The Role of Fire—With more life and property at risk because of fire, more needs to be known to predict and track fire behavior and to evaluate its results—both negative and positive. New information scientists have provided this year includes:

- A high resolution fire weather forecasting model that combines a range of weather conditions with terrain features to describe and predict special conditions.
- Guides for reintroducing fire in ponderosa pine ecosystems so that managers know what kind of effects and problems to expect.

...trees for energy conservation and carbon management.

Municipal, agricultural, and industrial demand for water...

A fire weather forecasting model...

- A First Order Fire Effects Model (FOFEM) has been developed to plan prescribed fires and understand the effects of all fires when reintroduced to a particular ecosystem.

Diseases and Insect Pests Affect Forest Health—Disease and insect pests can debilitate or kill not just a few trees, but acres and whole regions in just a few years. About 50 percent of forests in an unhealthy condition can be traced back to introduced pests that have upset the original balance in a particular ecosystem. Research continues to find environmentally sensitive ways to mitigate the damage. Recently, scientists have:

- Found the gene for fusiform rust resistance.
- Developed several promising tools for better controlling the introduced gypsy moth. Further, scientists have identified binding receptors in the gypsy moth to *Bacillus thuringiensis* (Bt), a widely used biopesticide.
- Transferred specific genes across species boundaries through genetic engineering. The introduced gene inhibits the nutrition-deriving processes of pests, thereby increasing plant resistance.

Controlling the gypsy moth...

Extending Wood Fiber in Our Future—To support conservation, we seek to extend the use of products made of wood fiber, and reuse them again and again. Over the last year scientists have found:

- A computerized economic model of pulp and paper markets that debunks the notion that recycling is only a fad. The results have given the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) the capability to assess long-range impacts of recycling on carbon sequestration and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, as well as relative impacts of Government policy options.
- A forest fungus that can help make the harsh chemistry of papermaking more environmentally friendly. The natural fungus triggers the chain of events that break down the lignin that holds wood fibers together.
- A rapid detection method for wood decay. A simple test has been developed to determine if the fungi are present in a particular roof, siding, or other wood product, providing a diagnosis to eliminate unnecessary replacement.

A simple test to detect wood decay...

Management Options—Information from research can provide more predictable choices for decisionmakers, allowing them to “see into the future” with greater accuracy. This year, scientists projected a long-rotation forestry future for the Pacific Northwest. Using existing information, a simulation study projects the effect on supply of old-growth and of total timber, and provides guidelines for adaptive methods.

Tracking the Land Base

Resource inventories and assessments are the primary basis for land managers’ decisionmaking. The public, businesses, and other Government agencies expect the Forest Service to keep and provide coherent and accurate data for a variety of uses.

Resource inventory plots on all land ownerships...

- In FY 1994, 12,000 forested plots on 45 MM acres on all land ownerships were measured to meet the ongoing goal of revisiting all permanent inventory plots every 10 years.

- Research in remote sensing utilizing Advanced High-Altitude Radiometer (AVHRR) mapping for national and worldwide forest resource assessments continued focusing on a forest cover map of North America.

Responding to Global Resource Issues

Under this theme the agency is increasing scientific exchange and technology transfer to other countries to assist in their management of forest and grassland ecosystems, and to reduce adverse impacts on global ecosystems. Additionally, the agency is proactively responding to global resource concerns through many of its domestic initiatives—such as reforestation. Finally, research on global ecological interactions is being expanded.

International Cooperation—The International Forestry program emphasizes benefits to the United States through two long-term goals:

- Advance sustainable forest management in the United States through international cooperation.
- Promote sustainable forest management in other countries for the mutual benefit of the cooperating countries, the United States, and the world community.

A strategic plan for international cooperation...

During FY 1994, a draft strategic plan for international cooperation was developed. The strategic plan has since been finalized, following a period of public comment.

Resources for International Cooperation—In FY 1994, Congress enacted a separate budget appropriation for international forestry programs. The FY 1994 President's budget requested \$37 MM. However, the final appropriation was \$7 MM, reflecting a decline from FY 1993 funding. Hence, planned and actual outputs were reduced. Nonetheless, significant accomplishments were achieved in the area of international cooperation.

In FY 1994, international forestry programs were integrated into the regular Forest Service program development and budgeting system. Performance goals and measures for international cooperation were established, and a systematic accomplishment reporting system was implemented. This system incorporates all international work of the agency. In FY 1994, the Secretary of Agriculture approved a new organization for the International Forestry deputy area, including two staff directors and a centralized budget and administration group.

International criteria and indicators for ecosystem management...

Sustainable Forest Management Policies—In FY 1994, the Forest Service was an active participant in the effort to achieve sustainable forest management of the world's forests. The agency actively participated in an international dialogue to try to reach a common understanding of "criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management." The Forest Service advanced a set of criteria and indicators for the sustainable management of temperate and boreal forests that was accepted by the international community as the starting point for further discussions.

Sustainable Forest Management in Focus Countries—The International Forestry Cooperation Act of 1990 directed the Forest Service to concentrate its resources in countries with major forest ecosystems. In FY 1994, the Forest Service focused its international cooperation in four countries: Brazil, Mexico, Indonesia, and Russia.

Focus countries: Brazil, Mexico, Indonesia, and Russia.

The Forest Service worked to strengthen the institutional capability of these countries to manage their own forest resources on a sustainable basis. The economic and environmental stability of these countries are of strategic importance to the United States. Most of the assistance offered to these countries was carried out by managers, scientists, and technicians from Forest Service field units. The following are highlights from the cooperative activities carried out during the year.

Brazil: Forest Service scientists trained local scientists in monitoring the environmental impacts of burning in the Amazon basin. Firefighters offered training in fire prevention and suppression. Forest health experts helped develop a plan to control the sirenix wood wasp. Forest Service scientists assisted with a biomass inventory in several tropical ecosystems. Forestland managers from Brazil learned about sustainable forest management by working on national forests in the Southeastern United States.

Mexico: The Forest Service provided training and assistance in forest management, forest fire prevention and suppression, wildlife management, and recreation management. Forest Service scientists cooperated with scientists in Mexico to analyze ecosystems and to monitor forest resources. Forest Service researchers evaluated forest diseases and developed plans to prevent their spread to United States forests.

Indonesia: Forest Service firefighters provided training in fire prevention and suppression; foresters and engineers provided training and assistance in designing environmentally sensitive roads and logging systems; researchers and technologists provided assistance and training in forest resource assessment; and recreation managers provided assistance in ecotourism and the management of protected areas.

...an MOU with Russia.

Russia: The Chief of the Forest Service signed a memorandum of understanding with the head of the Russian Federal Forest Service, calling for long-term cooperation between the two agencies. The agency provided leadership in the Khabarovsk pilot forest management project. These are long-term efforts to establish modern sustainable forest management practices in key areas of the Russian far east. In cooperation with the International Union of Forest Research Organizations, the Forest Service is assisting the Russian Federal Forest Service with the transformation of the forestry sector from total government control to a market-oriented economic system.

In addition to the four focus countries, the Forest Service actively cooperates with other organizations to provide training and technical assistance in support of sustainable forest management in other key countries. Much of this work is carried out in cooperation with the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), the U.S. Peace Corps, and non-governmental organizations such as the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) and the World Resources Institute (WRI).

Sharing knowledge and broadening understanding...

Sister Forests—The Sister Forests is an innovative program that pairs national forests in the United States with counterpart organizations in other countries to exchange skills and ideas on sustainable forest management. This program provides direct benefits to the employees and communities of both countries, by sharing approaches and broadening understanding of resource management issues. In FY 1994, pairings were made with forests in Russia, Mexico, Bolivia, Indonesia, Guatemala, Argentina, Belize, Mali, Jamaica, Panama, and Costa Rica.

...coordinating with international organizations.

Global Forest Resources Assessment—In FY 1994, the Forest Service was an active partner in the Global Forest Resources Assessment coordinated by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). The Forest Service also worked with the World Resources Institute to prepare a directory of international resource data bases.

Policy Analysis—The Forest Service facilitated the understanding of international forestry issues among Federal agencies and the international forestry community of interests. Papers were published on topics ranging from forests and trade agreements to financing of environmental programs, with emphasis on costs and benefits to the United States.

Working with the FAO, IUFRO...

International Collaboration—In FY 1994, the Forest Service actively collaborated with the FAO, the World Bank, the World Conservation Union, the International Union of Forest Research Organizations (IUFRO), and the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) to advance the international goals of the Forest Service.

In FY 1994, the agency's pest management efforts contributed to the protection of forest health worldwide and the health of America's forests by:

- Assisting the USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service to prevent introductions of exotic forest insects and diseases into North America ecosystems.
- Providing classroom and field training on airborne operations and image analysis techniques for the airborne video system. Provided technical assistance to the Research Institute of Forest Protection on airborne video imagery analysis to Hefei City, People's Republic of China.
- Demonstrating and providing training on remote sensing, Global Positioning System (GPS), and Geographic Information System (GIS) to delegations from Bulgaria, Indonesia, Kenya, Mexico, New Zealand, People's Republic of China, and Taiwan.

Providing technical assistance and training to international partners...

International Visitors—The Forest Service hosted more than 500 international visitors totaling greater than 20,000 visitor days. The participants range from high-level government officials such as Ministers of Agriculture and Environment to staff in myriad other natural resource disciplines and leading scientists who seek to collaborate with American counterparts.

...the international seminar attracted 25 countries.

International Seminar—In cooperation with the University of Michigan, some Forest Service field units provided the international seminar participants with an opportunity to view private and public forestry operations and research facilities in the Midwestern and Eastern parts of the United States. In FY 1994, the seminar hosted 36 participants from 25 countries. Funding is provided by USAID, the World Bank, FAO, U.S. Peace Corps, the ITTO, the Forest Service, and cooperating countries.

IITF...the backstop for international exchange.

International Institute of Tropical Forestry (IITF)—Fiscal year 1994 was IITF's first full year of operation as a full-fledged international institute. During the year, the International Cooperation unit was established and became operational. The IITF assumed a leadership role in developing and implementing Forest Service cooperative programs in Brazil, providing backstopping for Sister Forest pairings, and expanding their involvement in technical assistance and training throughout Latin America and the Caribbean. The IITF hosted the seventh biennial Caribbean foresters meeting, and a major World Bank workshop on sustainable forestry.

Research efforts on tropical deforestation and its implications..

Research efforts at the IITF included work on tropical deforestation and subsequent land use change and its implications on atmospheric loading for key greenhouse gases including nitrous oxide, methane, carbon dioxide, and ozone. Five peer-reviewed scientific publications were published based on earlier phases of the work. A major publication describing 175 Amazon tree species of the Tapajos National Forest went to press this year and is expected to serve a broad audience with interests in the ecology, conservation, and management of the Amazonian upland forests of Brazil.

Program Enabling Activities

Infrastructure

The Forest Service infrastructure, including facilities, utilities, and travel routes, is developed, maintained, and operated by using ecosystem management principles to meet public and administrative needs. In FY 1994, the Infrastructure Information Management System was developed to provide a shared information environment for Forest Service constructed features.

The agency goal is to develop, maintain, and operate an infrastructure that meets administrative and public needs; supports resource management within ecosystem capabilities; and provides the access needed to support recreation, commercial, and administrative activities.

Obliterated 2,289 miles of road no longer needed.

Roads—Recreation activities comprise the majority of uses of forest roads. Most roads initially constructed to access timber sales now provide access for recreation, wildlife habitat improvement projects, watershed projects, grazing allotments, mineral activities, fire prevention, and other needs. During FY 1994, the Forest Service constructed 519.7 miles of new road, 3,296 miles less than in FY 1993, and reconstructed 1,933.4 miles. In FY 1994, 2,289 miles of road no longer needed to manage the national forests were obliterated, and the land was restored for resource production. This is the fourth consecutive year that the total miles of new road construction have decreased.

Operation and maintenance of more than 10,000 bridges...

Bridges—In FY 1994, NFS lands had over 7,600 road bridges on the Forest Development Road System, and approximately 3,000 trail bridges. The bridge operation and maintenance program includes regular inspection, load capacity rating, and posting of restricted bridges in accordance with Federal Highway Administration standards. During FY 1994, 23 new bridges were constructed and 44 bridges were reconstructed or rehabilitated. This included 34 bridges having timber for the primary structural component. Bridge construction and reconstruction with appropriated dollars and with purchaser credit are shown in table 35. In FY 1994, the number and classification of Forest Service bridges were reported to the States for inclusion in the National Bridge Inventory.

A trail system containing 124,629 miles.

Trails—Approximately 70,400 miles of trails were maintained on NFS lands in FY 1994, compared to 71,200 miles of trails maintained in FY 1993. Additionally, 2,113.4 miles of trails were constructed/reconstructed in FY 1994. The total trail system contains 124,629 miles. In FY 1994, 30 MM recreation visitor days were spent using trails. This accounts for 9 percent of all use on NFS lands.

Facilities—The agency managed approximately 27 MM square feet of owned and leased space with an annual rental income of \$59 MM for agency leased and General Services Administration controlled space. The Forest Service also manages approximately 4,000 units of living quarters valued at \$375 MM.

**...\$94 MM of facility
maintenance backlog.**

A major part of the maintenance program continued to be the identification and management of asbestos and accessibility surveys. Work continued on providing equal facilities for both genders. Because of the age of the buildings, and energy conservation and accessibility standards, the backlog of maintenance work increased from an estimated \$91 MM in FY 1993 to \$94 MM in FY 1994. Maintenance funds were also used to comply with the Energy Policy Act of 1992, to address indoor air quality issues for management of historic structures, and for compliance with other building code requirements.

Procurement—Approximately \$547 MM was spent on 6,680 contracts and 529,000 small purchase procurements in FY 1994. Seventy-four percent of total procurement dollars were made to small businesses. Contract awards included more than \$59 MM to disadvantaged businesses and \$40 MM to women-owned firms.

**...interagency agreement
with USGS to produce
DOQ's.**

Mapping and Digital Spatial Data—During FY 1994, the Forest Service and the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) signed an interagency agreement for the exchange of Digital Orthophoto Quads (DOQ's). The DOQ's are computer-compatible representations of aerial photographs used to facilitate resource management analysis. Under this agreement, for every DOQ produced by the Forest Service, the USGS will produce one DOQ covering NFS land at no cost to the Forest Service.

In FY 1994, the Geometronics Service Center (GSC) updated 1,051 primary base series maps (1:24,000 scale) and 48 secondary base series maps (1:126,720 scale). The GSC collected 1,152 cartographic feature files (CFF's) and revised an additional 855. The GSC completed 1,247 digital elevation models (DEM's), 1,020 analog orthophotos, and 862 digital orthophotos. These tools are building blocks used to develop geographical information products.

Remote Sensing—Remote sensing and associated technologies continue to provide critical information for ecosystem management. Innovative partnerships with international, Federal, State, and private organizations involved in broad area and global ecosystem assessment activities have led to greater utilization of satellite data and have increased understanding of ecological processes.

The Nationwide Forestry Applications Program (NFAP) is responsible for technical assistance and special project support to national forest operations, the integration of remotely sensed data in GIS, and training.

The NFAP, in cooperation with national forests and experiment stations, has developed procedures for mapping and describing ecological units at various levels. This process utilizes remotely sensed data from satellites and aircraft, GIS, and GPS's.

**...aerial photography
covered 59,000 square
miles.**

Resource aerial photography contracts completed in FY 1994 covered 59,000 square miles. Twenty-two new contracts were awarded in FY 1994. Special project aerial photography contracts awarded and high-altitude aerial photography obtained through participation in the National Aerial Photography Program (NAPP) provide information required for mapping and resource management programs.

Fleet—In FY 1994, the Forest Service converted 21 vehicles to run on an alternative fuel and acquired 3 new ones that replaced gasoline-fueled vehicles. There was an increase in the miles driven and fuel consumed as the result of transportation support to the unusually large firefighting efforts during the year.

**...worked on 2,692
environmental
compliance projects.**

Environmental compliance projects—In FY 1994, the Forest Service worked on 2,692 environmental compliance projects. The work ranged from preliminary planning and design to project completion. The types of projects included activities such as radon

and asbestos mitigation, and removal of underground storage tanks; investigation and cleanup of abandoned and inactive hazardous materials sites; and upgrading drinking water and wastewater systems. New projects are added each year as environmental problems are identified, and as drinking water and wastewater systems become obsolete. In FY 1994, a total of 224 new projects were added to the program.

Real Estate Management

This program is responsible for adjusting and perpetuating the land base of the NFS estate to facilitate meeting the broad range of public purposes provided for by the agency's legislative mandates. Real estate management improves resource management and the public's enjoyment of the national forests.

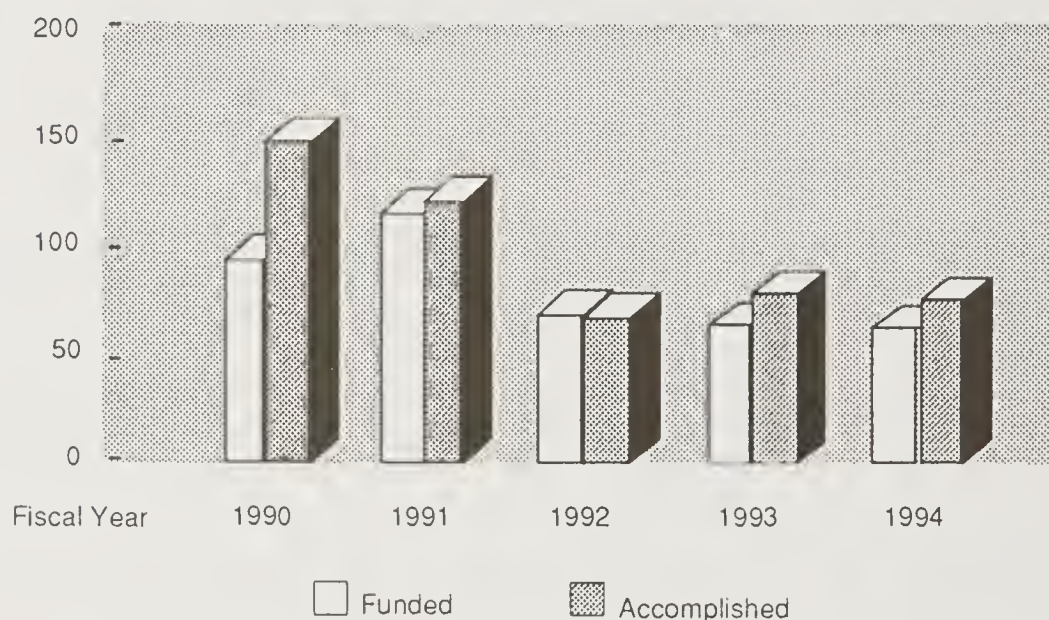
Reduced NFS boundary lines by 758 miles.

Land exchange—The Forest Service exchanged for equal value, 42,000 acres of NFS land for 75,757 acres of non-Federal in FY 1994 (table 8, figure 12). This amounts to 119 percent of the FY 1994 goal of 63,838 non-Federal acres. Much of the non-Federal land acquired through land exchanges lies within classified wilderness areas, national recreation areas, wild and scenic river corridors, national trails, and other congressionally designated areas. The acquired lands include thousands of acres of critical wildlife habitat, wetland, and riparian areas. These exchanges reduced NFS property boundary lines by 758 miles, saving approximately \$4.2 MM in future land line location costs.

Figure 12.

Land Exchange Accomplishments

Thousand Acres



Surveyed 2,704 miles and maintained 4,306 miles of NFS boundary lines.

Adjusting NFS land ownership patterns protects and enhances resources, protects public and private interests, facilitates management, and provides access for public use. In FY 1994, 2,704 miles of boundary were surveyed and 4,386 miles were maintained. There is a downward trend in this activity due to the reduction in commodity production, reduction of funding, and higher unit costs. Of the total land line boundary system of 253,114 miles in place by the end of FY 1994, about 182,000 miles have not been properly established.

Land Status Data—The national Automated Lands Project (ALP) prototype was completed in FY 1994. The ALP is a model to automate and place land status data in an easy-to-understand mode.

The demand for use of NFS lands by individuals, industry, local and State governments, and other Federal agencies will continue to increase as the demand for land base resources continues to grow and available resources decline.

Acquired 72,889 acres of critical lands.

Acquisition of Lands—Fiscal year 1994 funding provided for the acquisition of 72,889 acres needed for the protection of critical wildlife habitat, cultural and historical values, congressionally designated areas, and other outdoor recreation and conservation purposes.

Resolved 636 right-of-way cases.

Rights-of-Way—A total of 636 right-of-way cases were resolved in FY 1994. Completion of land exchanges and acquisitions accounted for the largest number of access cases resolved.

Nonrecreation special user fees totaled more than \$16 MM.

Nonrecreation special uses—The nonrecreation special use program authorizes the use of NFS lands, except for winter sports, recreation resorts, recreation events, and outfitter and guide activities. These uses include over 200 different types of activities that facilitate the supply of goods and services to the public and support other Federal, State, and local governments.

Fees for use of NFS lands have increased, indicating that new fee schedules and appraisals have brought some rental fees in line with fair market value (FMV). Fees for nonrecreation special uses for FY 1994 were over \$16 MM. The Forest Service and the BLM continue to cooperate to establish FMV fees for uses on Federal lands, focusing current efforts on electronic communication uses.

Environmental Planning and Coordination

Wildlife and fisheries biologists, as well as botanists, offered extensive support to the timber management program by participating in the planning and review of timber sales. In FY 1994, biologists assisted in the development and review of range allotment management plans and minerals cases. They also assisted in the preparation of biological evaluations/assessments (BE/BA) in support of Forest Service resource management activities. These BE/BA documents assure agency compliance with the Endangered Species Act and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), as well as provide needed analysis of Forest Service activities.

A new Ecosystem Management Staff.

Ecosystem Management Staff—The staff group responsible for Environmental Coordination (EC) was combined with Ecosystem Management and Land Management Planning staff groups to form the new Ecosystem Management (EM) Staff in April 1994. The EM Staff's charter continued EC responsibilities with all Forest Service Deputy areas and field units, ensuring that Forest Service activities are conducted in compliance with NEPA, Council on Environmental Quality regulations, and USDA policies and procedures.

NEPA training—In FY 1994, the Forest Service fulfilled original NEPA training requirements and began the transition to updating and expanding the curriculum to reflect ecosystem management principles.

Accomplishments—Key actions reflecting the agency's success in FY 1994 in meeting its environmental coordination responsibilities include the following:

- Completing and signing an umbrella MOU between the Forest Service and the EPA.
- Beginning development of a training course to develop an improved process for integrating NEPA requirements into research planning and decisionmaking.

- Implementing Social Impact Analysis (SIA) training to ensure appropriate integration of SIA as part of the NEPA process, training 125 employees.
- Providing technical assistance on special projects and initiatives such as PACFISH, Global Climate Change, Spotted Owl, Bear Baiting Policy, and Forest Plan EIS/Plan Prototype.
- The Forest Service co-lead new interagency efforts to enhance management of imperiled and sensitive species across Federal and cooperator boundaries.
- Eight public participation plans were completed in FY 1994, allowing other resource activities to take place in an ecological approach to sustainable ecosystem management.

The Human Dimension

Human Resource Programs

The human dimension of the Forest Service mission, "Caring for the Land and Serving People," emphasizes the agency's commitment to attain a multicultural and diverse workforce that is responsible and accountable for excellence when serving the American people. Providing work, training, and education to the unemployed, youth, elderly, and disadvantaged are major priorities during program planning and implementation. The Forest Service values a multicultural and diverse organization as essential to its success and will continue pursuing changes in the workforce composition until it becomes representative of the public we serve.

During FY 1994, the programs described below offered employment and skills training to 120,889 persons, including many women and minorities. For an investment of \$114.8 MM, \$119.7 MM in accomplishments were returned from all programs (table 53). The participants constructed campgrounds, trails, office buildings, warehouses, fences, and roads; planted trees; fought fires; improved timber stands; and provided clerical support.

Job Corps—Under the Job Corps program, the Forest Service operates 18 civilian conservation centers (15 of which are co-educational), administered in coordination with the Department of Labor. The objective of the program is to assist participants in entering the workforce, continuing advanced training, or in joining the military.

The Job Corps program celebrated its 30th Anniversary with the theme "Job Corps: 30 Years Still the Best Chance for Change." Job Corps personnel and supporters participated in a variety of activities nationwide. The Wolf Creek Civilian Conservation Center, located on the Umpqua National Forest in Region 6, won the National Championship at the Academic Olympics held in Washington, D.C., on October 6th.

...7,976 Job Corps students accomplished work valued at \$20.2 MM.

In addition to receiving educational, social, and vocational training, the 7,976 students worked in areas such as recreation, water and soil, facilities construction, and fire suppression. The 18 centers reported \$20.2 MM in conservation work that was contributed to the support of NFS lands.

Volunteers in the National Forests—The volunteer program provides assistance in natural resource protection and management programs at nominal cost. The Chief's Volunteer National Awards Program annually recognizes volunteers and employees nationally for their contributions.

...93,726 volunteers contributed work valued at \$36.8 MM.

During FY 1994, a total of 93,726 volunteers assisted in the management of the NFS. They contributed 2,205 person years of work valued at \$36.8 MM.

Youth Conservation Corps (YCC)—The YCC provides 8 weeks of summer employment for 15- through 18-year-old youths. Youths earn and learn while performing conservation work such as trail improvement and maintenance, sign painting, campground maintenance, slash treatment, and livestock corral construction on NFS lands. In FY 1994, the 766 enrollees performed work valued at \$1.48 for every dollar spent.

Through a partnership with the National Forest Foundation, the Forest Service operated five youth forest camps (YFC) under the Youth Conservation Corps authority (P.L. 93-408) during the summer of 1994.

The five camps served a total of 149 youths, ages 14-20, of which 48 percent were women and 42 percent were minorities. The participants gained social skills and learned to live and work with others while completing resource projects on NFS lands with an appraised value of approximately \$407,000.

Hosted programs contributed work valued at \$18.8 MM.

Hosted programs—Hosted programs provide conservation training and work opportunities. Programs are administered through agreements with State and county agencies, colleges, universities, Native American tribes, and private and nonprofit organizations. Funds are supplied by State health and welfare agencies, the Job Training Partnership Act, State block grants, vocational rehabilitation offices, college work study, and other means.

In FY 1994, the 12,796 hosted program participants contributed work valued at \$18.8 MM to national forest programs.

SCSEP accomplished conservation work valued at \$41.0 MM.

Senior Community Service Employment Program—The Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP) provides part-time employment and training opportunities for enrollees aged 55 and older. In FY 1994, the 5,476 enrollees upgraded their work skills through a variety of projects and training programs. In FY 1994, about 16 percent of the SCSEP funded positions were placed in unsubsidized employment. Participants accomplished \$41.0 MM worth of conservation work.

AmeriCorps—Under the National and Community Service Trust Act of 1993, young people earn educational benefits in exchange for community service. The Forest Service oversees the Rural Development Team Corps, under the leadership of State and Private Forestry, and the Public Lands and Environment Corps, under the National Forest System. At the end of FY 1994, a total of 71 AmeriCorps members were on board. They completed 20,600 hours of service and 4,600 hours of training.

Civil Rights

Diversity at the upper level of the organization...

The key civil rights accomplishment for the Forest Service in FY 1994 was bringing greater diversity to the agency's top leadership. At the beginning of the year, Chief and Staff was composed entirely of white males. It now includes four women, including the agency's first female deputy chief; two African-Americans; and one Hispanic. In addition, five women were appointed as staff directors (four of them as senior executives). A Hispanic was selected as Director of the IITF; the agency's first African-American regional forester (SES) was selected; and a Native-American man, African-American woman, and Hispanic man were selected as deputy regional foresters—key slots from which senior executive line officers are recruited. These selections provide a clear demonstration of the agency's commitment to building diversity at all levels of the organization.

Law Enforcement and Investigations

The Forest Service law enforcement objective is to protect the natural resources, Federal property, agency employees, and NFS visitors and their property.

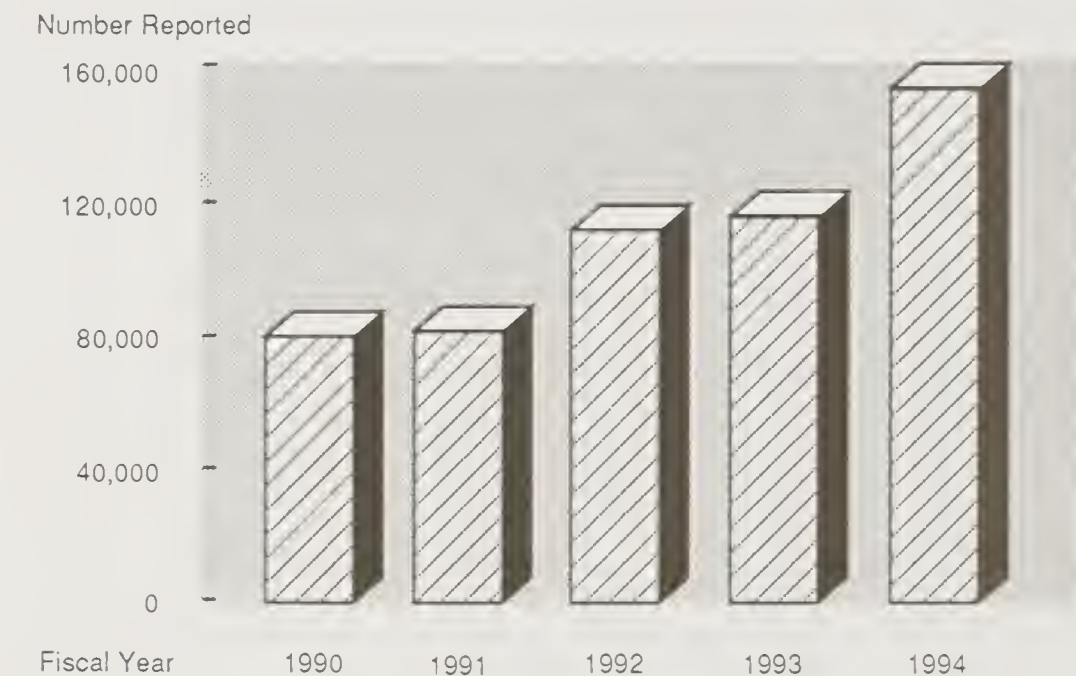
In FY 1994, the newly created Law Enforcement and Investigation Staff made great strides toward meeting specific standards required by Congress and also meeting agency needs. The implementation of a straight-line reporting structure strengthened the independence of investigations.

**Handled 154,881
incidents or violations.**

During FY 1994, a total of 154,881 incidents or violations of Federal laws and regulations were reported on the NFS. These violations resulted in many millions of dollars in damages and losses to NFS property and resources. Violations included timber theft, arson, theft of archeological artifacts, vehicle-use prohibitions, occupancy and use violations, and health and safety hazards. The number of violations reported has increased in recent years, as displayed in figure 13.

Figure 13.

Law Enforcement Incidents and Violations



Forest Service drug control efforts continue to focus on the detection, apprehension, and prosecution of persons responsible for illegal drug activities on the NFS. The agency continues to place special emphasis on drug control along the U.S./Mexico border and in some areas in the Southern States.

During calendar year 1994, nearly 630,667 cannabis plants were eradicated from 8,485 sites on NFS lands. A total of 1,392 individuals were arrested for illicit controlled-substance production and distribution on NFS lands. Drug enforcement efforts resulted in the seizure of several million dollars' worth of assets and the destruction of several billion dollars' worth of drugs. A total of 180 special agents and 433 full-time uniformed law enforcement officers performed investigation and enforcement activities.

Provided training to State and local law enforcement personnel.

During FY 1994, the agency sent approximately 28 Forest Service employees to basic law enforcement training at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) in Glynco, Georgia. In addition, the agency offered advanced law enforcement training programs to 568 Forest Service employees. Forest Service law enforcement instructors trained 212 State and local law enforcement personnel in such areas as wildfire investigation and technical investigative equipment programs.

Negotiated 203 new drug control agreements.

In FY 1994, the funding of 479 cooperative law enforcement agreements allowed the Forest Service to work cooperatively with State and local law enforcement agencies and with other Federal agencies. Another 203 new drug control agreements were negotiated to cooperatively work in suppressing illegal drug-related activities on NFS lands.

Public Affairs

The agency embarked on the development of a strategic plan to guide communications with the public. The purpose of the plan is to build understanding and promote shared leadership among all stakeholders as the Forest Service refines and applies ecosystem concepts to natural resources management. It also focuses on customer service—delivering the services, products, and intangible benefits that the American people desire from the national forests and grasslands.

In FY 1994, the existing internal newsletter was replaced with the “Conservation Leader,” which is designed to keep employees informed of the agency’s policies, practices, and philosophy regarding conservation leadership, healthy and productive ecosystems, benefits to people, organizational effectiveness, and the workforce.

The Pinchot Institute...

Grey Towers Pinchot Institute for Conservation Education—The Pinchot Institute for Conservation is located at Grey Towers National Historic Landmark in Milford, Pennsylvania. In FY 1994, Grey Towers had over 12,000 visitors, provided educational programs to over 2,500 individuals, held meetings and conferences for over 675 participants, and presented several lectures and published essays concerning forestry and land conservation.

Summary

Highlights of accomplishments in FY 1994 begin with the integration of the Mission, Vision, and Guiding Principles into agency operations through the further development and implementation of the philosophy of ecosystem management. The themes from the 1990 RPA strategic program were used as a framework to report accomplishments that fulfill the long-term strategic direction of the agency.

...Ethics and Course to the Future.

In the summer of 1994, the Chief issued “The Forest Service Ethics and Course to the Future,” a perspective on where the agency will be directed in the future. This perspective paper is incorporated into the Draft 1995 RPA Program.

The Draft 1995 RPA Program describes four areas that will define the management context and help focus priorities to provide sustainable benefits to the American people. These four principal categories are:

- Protect ecosystems,
- Restore deteriorated ecosystems,
- Provide multiple benefits for people within the capabilities of ecosystems, and
- Improve organizational effectiveness.

Higher priority is being placed on protection and restoration of ecosystems and resource conditions. Managers are expanding demonstration projects that show the application of forest health maintenance, restoration of riparian ecosystems, and protection of endangered species.

Growing understanding of the complexity of ecosystems has expanded thinking from emphasis on sustained yields of products to sustaining the ecosystems, which provide a variety of benefits. Increased understanding of ecosystem function will demand continuing evolution in management concepts, priorities, and actions.

**Government Performance and
Results Act (GPRA)
Performance Report**

Fiscal Year 1994 Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) Performance Report

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Introduction

The Forest Service is one of the pilot agencies for implementation of the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) of 1993. Each pilot agency was directed to produce an annual performance plan, and the respective performance report, for fiscal years 1994, 1995, and 1996. All Government agencies are required to have a strategic plan in place in 1997, and to produce a performance plan to accompany the FY 1999 Agency Request. All agencies will also produce annual performance reports beginning in FY 1999. The Forest Service already has a strategic planning process in place to meet the requirements of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act (RPA) of 1974. The RPA requires an updated strategic plan for the agency every 5 years. The Forest Service is currently operating under the 1990 RPA program and is in the process of producing the 1995 RPA strategic program.

This performance report, covering a full-year, responds to the agency's FY 1994 GPRA Performance Plan. It links the agency's annual performance goals and indicators to the FY 1994 President's Budget, and the 1990 RPA strategic program. It is a transitional step toward compliance with the complete reporting requirements established in the GPRA. Through this approach, the agency is committed to adapting its annual accomplishments report to eventually meet the reporting requirements of the RPA, the GPRA, and the Chief Financial Officers (CFO) Act in a single document.

As part of the "pilot test," this GPRA Performance Report covers the major Forest Service programs. All appropriation mainheads are covered, although not all budget line items (BLI's) or expanded budget line items (EBLI's) are included.

For this report, managers compared planned and actual levels of accomplishment for each performance indicator included in the FY 1994 GPRA Annual Performance Plan. Where applicable, actual accomplishments were also compared to the planned Management Attainment Report (MAR) targets.

The managers also briefly described how the actual accomplishments relate to the annual goal and to the eventual achievement of the 1990 RPA strategic goals. As applicable, a short discussion of historic trends and a brief analysis of what the trends and actual FY 1994 accomplishments show is included for each set of indicators reported under the program goal(s).

Whenever a goal/indicator was not met, a short statement addressing the need to modify, discontinue, or substitute the goal/indicator is included in the conclusion section under each program.

In many cases, the goal statements and indicators included in the FY 1994 GPRA Performance Plan did not provide enough information to objectively assess whether the annual goal(s) were successfully met. The first plan under the GPRA pilot was put together about halfway into the 1994 fiscal year, well after the planning stage for the year was over. This resulted in a GPRA performance plan in which the indicators did not provide a clear measurement of progress toward the eventual fulfillment of the program goal(s) and the strategic RPA goal(s). Some of the weaknesses in the FY 1994 GPRA plan were addressed in the development of the FY 1995 GPRA Performance Plan. Others will eventually be corrected as this pilot effort matures.

Performance Goals Relating to Management of the National Forests

Implementation of the Pacific Northwest Forest Plan

The field units implementing the President's Forest Plan include Regions 5 and 6, and the Pacific Northwest and Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Stations.

Program Description and Relevance to RPA Theme(s)—By providing a comprehensive package of initiatives designed to resolve the impasse between timber harvesting and other commodity production activities on Federal lands in the Pacific Northwest, this Presidential initiative is relevant to all 1990 RPA strategic program goals: 1) recreation, wildlife, and fisheries resource enhancement, 2) ensuring environmentally acceptable commodity production, 3) improving scientific knowledge about natural resources, and 4) responding to global resource issues. It also addresses the need to protect noncommodity resources on these same lands.

Goal Statement—To implement the President's Forest Plan for the Pacific Northwest by emphasizing mandatory actions, including watershed assessments; supporting local economies through the maximum feasible timber sales program and alternative activities; beginning work on adaptive management areas; and conducting essential planning and monitoring. Stress high-priority actions such as rural community assistance and ecosystem restoration. Begin implementing actions related to projects and additional research programs.

The following performance indicators were identified to assess progress toward achievement of the above goal statement.

Performance Indicators:	Planned GPRA	Actual Accomps.
Number of watersheds analyzed	20	23
Million board feet (MMBF) of timber prepared for sale	1,000	333.4
Number of public participation plans for Adaptive Management Areas	10	8

Conclusion: Throughout 1994, Forest Service employees and partners made great advances toward implementing the PNW plan. It was a year of transition as the agency shifted its focus to ecosystem management, with an emphasis on watershed analysis and community and agency cooperation.

The additional 3 watersheds analyzed were the result of streamlining the analysis process by focusing on the restoration needs of the 59 watersheds being analyzed to implement the Jobs in the Woods program. Forest Service Research assisted by developing a watershed decision support system.

The main reason for the low volume of timber prepared for sale under the FY 1994 PNW Plan was the addition of increased requirements for stream protection. These increased requirements resulted in fewer timber sales prepared within the fiscal year.

The eight public participation plans completed for Adaptive Management Areas (AMA's) include: Hayfork, Applegate, Central Cascades, Cispus, Snoqualmie Pass, Goosenest, Finney, and Little River. The agency provided information support for defining AMA's and assisted in the networking for public participation. Incomplete plans or revisions will be completed in FY 1995.

Minerals and Geology Management

Program Description and Relevance to RPA Theme(s)—This program is relevant to the 1990 RPA strategic program goal of "environmentally sensitive commodity production" by managing the exploration and development of the energy and mineral resources on NFS lands.

Goal Statement—To foster and encourage energy and nonenergy mineral activities on NFS lands in an environmentally acceptable manner by: 1) anticipating and planning for future activities; 2) respecting and facilitating the exercise of privately owned mineral rights underlying NFS lands; 3) supporting watershed and environmental protection; and 4) ensuring public safety by making geological information available for land use decisions and project design.

The following performance indicator was identified to assess progress toward achievement of the above goal statement.

Performance Indicator:	Planned GPRA	Planned MAR 1/	Actual Accomps.
Mineral and geological cases processed and administered	22,698	19,148	23,577

1/ Management Attainment Report

Conclusion: The GPRA performance indicator established for the program goal was exceeded by 879 cases.

Adequately processing and administering mineral and geology resource cases within NFS lands contributed to the economic growth and security of the Nation while ensuring that operations are consistent with sustainable ecosystems. The cases accomplished in FY 1994 are in line with the Forest Service commitment to monitor and administer exploration, development, production, and reclamation activities to ensure they are conducted in an environmentally sound manner. Since this is the first time that this indicator has been used, no trend data is available.

New performance measures are scheduled to be implemented using the MAR and All Resources Reporting systems in FY 1995.

In FY 1995, the indicators will be expanded to include nonenergy minerals and energy minerals operating plans processed, plans (including acreage) administered to agency and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) standard, acres leased, and the number of ecosystem restoration acres accomplished.

Real Estate Management

Program Description and Relevance to RPA Theme(s)—This program is relevant to the 1990 RPA strategic program goal of "environmentally acceptable commodity production" by developing and perpetuating the land

base of the NFS estate to facilitate meeting the broad range of public purposes provided for by the agency's legislative mandates.

Goal Statement—To adjust NFS landownership patterns to protect and enhance national forest resources, protect public and private interests, facilitate management, and provide access for public use.

The following performance indicators were identified to assess progress toward achievement of the above goal statement.

Performance Indicators:	Planned GPRA	Actual Accomps.
Acres of non-Federal land acquired through exchange	56,128	75,757
Typical Small Tracts Act cases resolved in 1.5 years or less (%)	100%	1/
Title claim cases responded to within timeframes required by court	100%	2/
Complete Automated Lands Project (ALP) prototype in FY 1994	1	1
Special Uses Administered (Nonrecreation)	30,000 (60%)	2/

1/ Small Tracts Act cases: In FY 1994, there was no method or system in place to accurately measure the length of time required to resolve each Small Tracts Act case.

2/ Title Claims and Nonrecreation Special Uses: For FY 1994 there was no method or system in place to measure these performance indicators. The GPRA planned accomplishments were based on projections from incomplete historical data.

Conclusion: The performance indicator established to measure the acres of land exchanged was exceeded by 35 percent. Three other indicators were not measured in FY 1994.

In FY 1995, a more comprehensive tracking system will be implemented to monitor accomplishments in small tract cases and special uses administration.

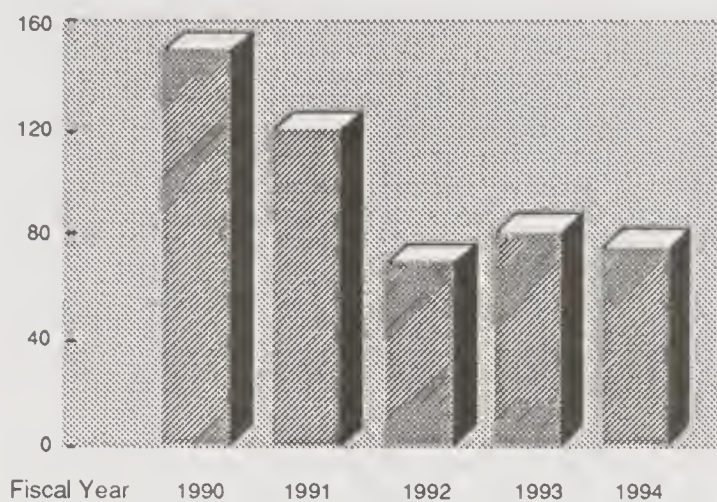
The landownership pattern adjustments achieved during FY 1994 are very valuable for permanently protecting key resources, eliminating conflicting uses, and improving management efficiency. Much of the non-Federal land acquired through land exchanges lies within classified wilderness areas, national recreation areas, wild and scenic river corridors, national trails, and other congressionally designated areas. The acquired lands include critical wildlife habitat, wetland, and riparian areas. These exchanges reduced national forest property boundary lines by 758 miles, saving

approximately \$4.2 MM in future landline location and maintenance costs. See GPRA figure 1 for the land exchange trend from FY 1990 through FY 1994.

GPRA Figure 1.

Non-Federal Land Acquired Through Exchange

Thousand Acres



The national Automated Lands Project (ALP) prototype was completed in FY 1994. The project's goal is to automate all land status data using the case method described in the Information Management Framework. Implementation of ALP will begin as soon as Project 615 equipment is delivered to the Forest Service.

Fees for use of NFS lands have increased each year, indicating that new fee schedules and appraisals have brought some rental fees in line with fair market value (FMV). Fees for nonrecreation special uses for FY 1994 totaled more than \$16 MM.

Hydropower generation is a specialized area of the special use program. Presently, there are more than 240 hydropower projects operating on NFS lands, representing an investment of about \$27 billion.

Accomplishment of the above indicators, and the adjustments made in the FY 1995 GPRA Performance Plan to improve the data collection process, are consistent with the annual goal statement and with the agency commitment to protect and enhance ecosystems while providing multiple benefits to people in an environmentally sound manner.

Land Line Location

Program Description and Relevance to RPA Theme(s)—This program is relevant to the 1990 RPA strategic program goal of "environmentally acceptable commodity production" by ensuring that NFS property lines are properly located, marked, and maintained.

Goal Statement—To improve resource management and enjoyment of the national forests by locating, marking, posting, and maintaining property lines between NFS and other property before resource management activities begin; providing accurate geographic positions for land title information; and discouraging encroachment.

The following performance indicator was identified to assess progress toward achievement of the above goal statement.

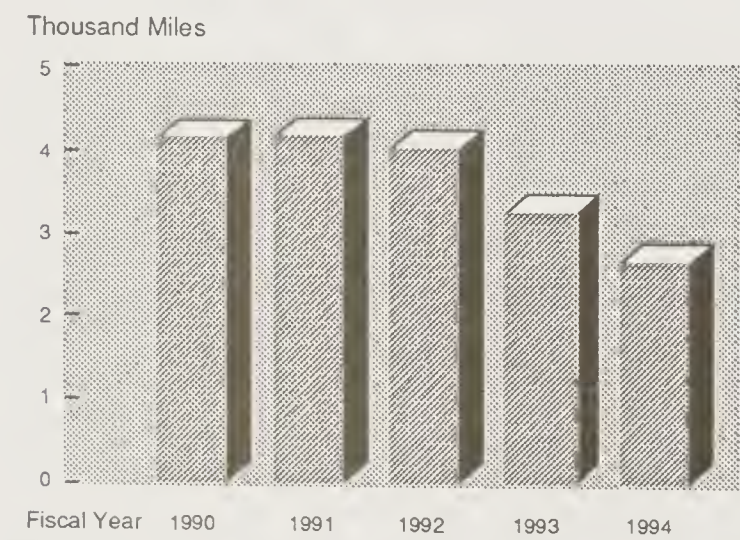
Performance Indicator:	Planned GPRA	Planned MAR	Actual Accomps.
NFS boundaries surveyed (miles)	2,715	2,802	2,704

Conclusion: The performance indicator established for the program goal was successfully achieved.

Primary activities during FY 1994 included the updating of the public land survey system on NFS lands; locating, marking, and posting of boundary lines; reestablishment of boundaries lost; and land line maintenance.

There is a downward trend in this activity, from 4,200 miles in FY 1990 to 2,703 miles in FY 1994. The reduction in commodity production, reduction of funding, and higher unit cost account for most of the downward trend (GPRA figure 2).

GPRA Figure 2.
National Forest System Boundaries
Surveyed



Of the total landline boundary system of 253,114 miles in place by the end of FY 1994, there were about 180,000 miles that had not been properly established. Although the annual indicator was successfully achieved, under the above trend of accomplishment it will take about 70 years to cover the backlog while the previously established lines deteriorate.

Construction and Maintenance of Facilities, Roads, and Trails

Program Description and Relevance to RPA Theme(s)—This program is relevant to the 1990 RPA strategic program goals of 1) "recreation, wildlife, and fisheries resource enhancement" and 2) "environmentally acceptable commodity production" by maintaining and improving a variety of administrative facilities, and a system of roads and trails to provide access to NFS lands and resources.

Goal Statement #1—To develop, maintain, and operate the Forest Service infrastructure to meet administrative and public needs and support management activities.

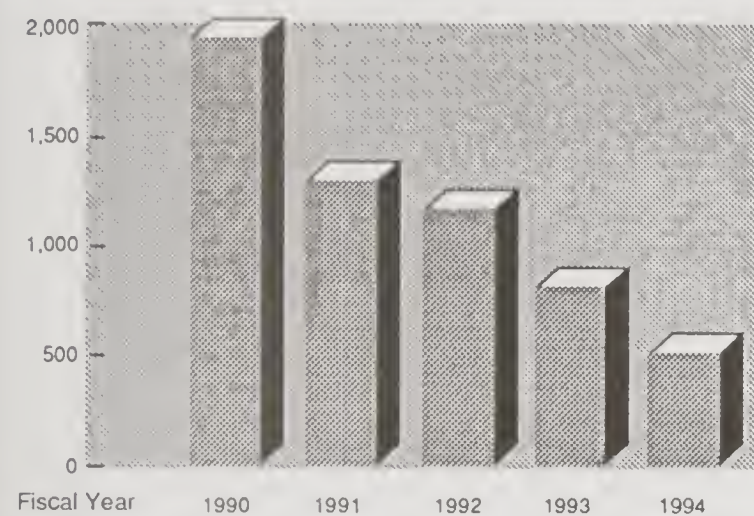
The following performance indicators were identified to assess progress toward achievement of the above goal statement.

Performance Indicators:	Planned GPRA	Actual Accomps.
Road constructed (miles)	972	520
Road reconstructed (miles)	2,466	1,933
Trail maintained (miles)	79,300	70,373
Trail constructed/reconstructed (miles)	2,080	2,113

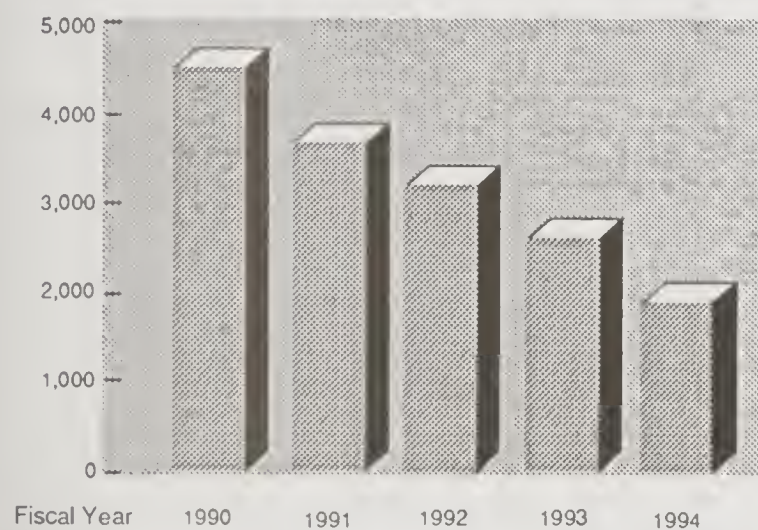
Conclusion: Taking into consideration the reduction in commodity production management activities, especially timber volume output, it is considered that the annual goal was successfully met.

The national forest transportation system consists of arterial roads (about 26,500 miles), forest collector roads (about 72,000 miles), and forest local roads (about 280,000 miles). The total of 2,453 miles of road constructed/reconstructed during FY 1994 includes 2,134 miles accomplished by timber sale contractors under the Purchaser Credit Program authority and 114 miles by the Forest Service under the Purchaser Election Program. The remaining 205 miles constructed include recreation and general purpose roads (GPRA figures 3 and 4.)

GPRA Figure 3.
Miles of Road Constructed



GPRA Figure 4.
Miles of Road Reconstructed



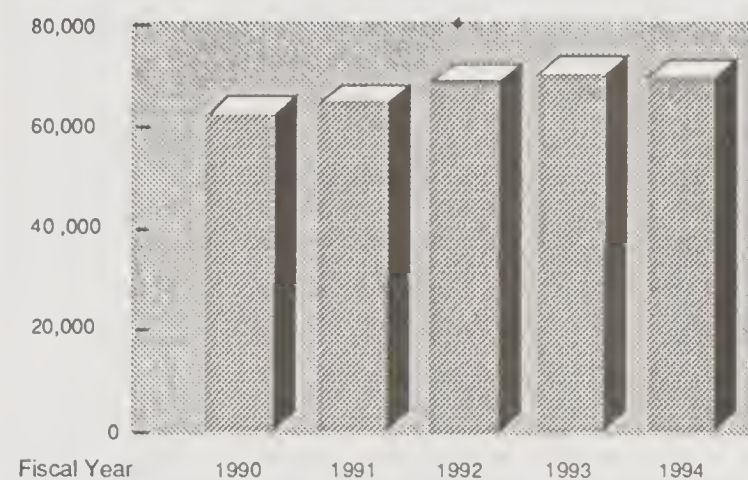
The application of ecosystem management principles to commodity production management activities resulted in a reduction of timber volume output. There has been a corresponding reduction in the need for road construction and reconstruction. According to current outyear budget levels, and the proposed 1995 RPA program, the downward trend will continue. Road construction and reconstruction targets will be adjusted accordingly. This trend is in line with the agency commitment to provide multiple benefits for people within the capabilities of ecosystems.

The actual demand for trail-related recreational opportunities and the need for vital transportation links for administrative uses, with a minimal investment, supports the upward trend for trail construction and reconstruction.

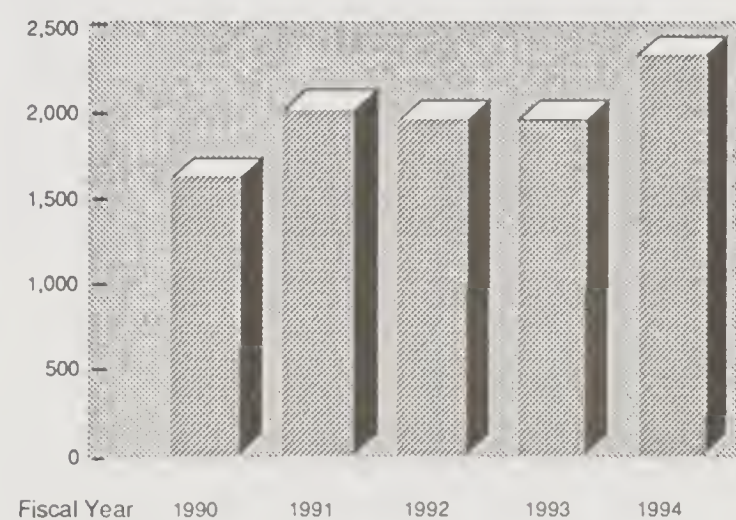
At the end of FY 1994, the total national forest trail system had 124,629 miles. The average annual planned 1990 RPA program for trail construction is 2,396 miles.

Appropriated funds were used to construct/reconstruct 1,873 miles of trails. Another 240 miles were accomplished through contributions from partnerships and volunteers (GPRA figures 5 and 6).

GPRA Figure 5.
Miles of Trail Maintained



GPRA Figure 6.
Miles of Trail Constructed/Reconstructed



Goal Statement #2—To provide the access needed to support the multiple use of NFS lands including recreation, commercial, and administrative activities.

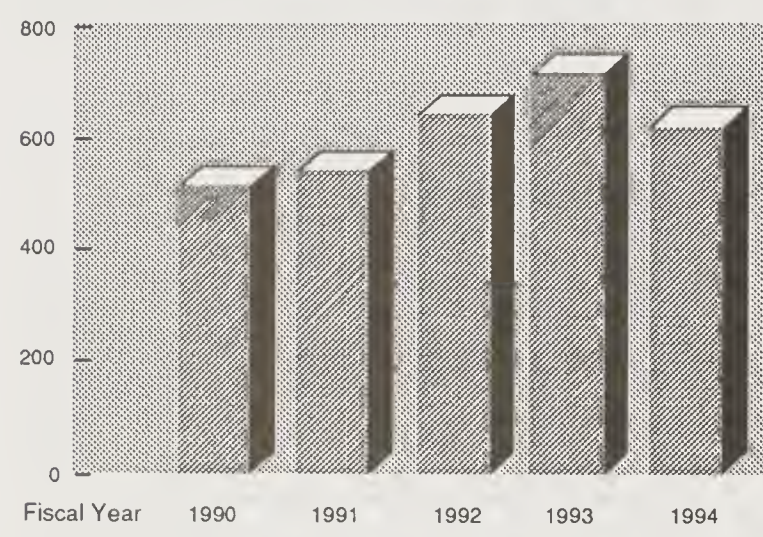
The following performance indicator was identified to assess progress toward achievement of the above goal statement.

Performance Indicator:	Planned GPRA	Planned MAR	Actual Accomps.
Right-of-way cases acquired or resolved	495	482	636

Conclusion: Completion of land exchanges and acquisitions accounted for the largest amount of access cases resolved in FY 1994 and enabled the agency to exceed its GPRA planned accomplishment by 141 cases.

A total of 636 right-of-way cases were either acquired or resolved in FY 1994 compared to 729 cases in FY 1993. The Forest Service acquired 282 right-of-way easements involving 180 miles of system road and 25 miles of system trail. In addition, 278 cases involving 138 miles of road and 16 miles of trail right-of-way needs were permanently resolved through Forest Service landownership adjustment activities. Through cooperative efforts with others, the public status of 76 cases involving 165 miles of needed access facilities serving NFS lands was also permanently resolved. In total, 222 access corridors providing new administrative and public access routes to NFS lands were secured during FY 1994. See GPRA figure 7 for the cases resolved trend from FY 1990 through FY 1994.

GPRA Figure 7.
Right-of-Way Cases Acquired or Resolved



In 1988, the Forest Service estimated that 28,000 right-of-way cases were needed to provide adequate access to the NFS lands. Although the annual indicator was successfully accomplished (27 percent more than planned for under GPRA), at current levels of funding and accomplishment, it is estimated that it will take about 50 years to meet this long-term goal.

Fire Protection - NFS and Adjacent Lands

Program Description and Relevance to RPA Theme(s)—The Fire Protection program is relevant to the 1990 RPA strategic program goal of "environmentally acceptable commodity production" by protecting lives, property, and natural resources on both Federal and non-Federal lands from wildfire.

The part of the program concerned with NFS and adjacent lands has two components: 1) presuppression and fuels management activities, and 2) wildfire suppression.

Goal Statement—To protect life, property, and natural resources from wildfires on 191.6 MM acres of NFS land and an additional 20 MM acres of adjacent State and private land that are under fee or reciprocal agreements. To maintain a responsive and cost-effective program of wildfire presuppression and fuels management activity that is commensurate with the threat to life, property, and public values, and is consistent with management objectives.

The following performance indicators were identified to assess progress toward achievement of the above goal statement.

Performance Indicators:	Planned GPRA	Planned MAR	Actual Accomps.
Fire fighting resources available for initial suppression action	More than 95% (MEL)	N/A	1/
Acres treated (prescribed burning or mechanical means) to reduce fire hazard	340,465	340,361	384,707

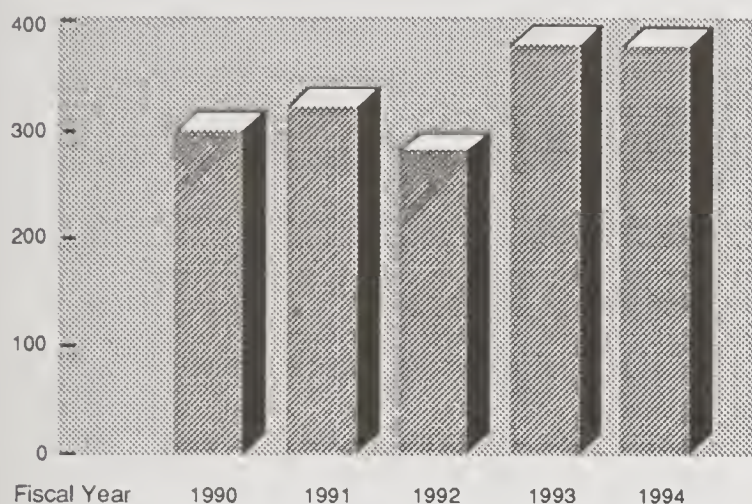
1/ After the FY 1994 GPRA Plan was published, it was determined that the "Most Efficient Level (MEL) indicator" was actually a measure of input, not an output.

Conclusion: The acres treated to reduce fire hazard on NFS and adjacent State and private lands exceeded the GPRA planned indicator by 13 percent.

The area treated to reduce fire hazard contributes to the goal of this program by limiting the spread and intensity of future wildfires. This will result in less damage due to high-intensity fires, and reduced total protection and suppression costs. The accomplishment trend indicates a general increase since FY 1990 (GPRA figure 8). The areas requiring treatment are shifting to higher risk areas such as the wildland-urban interface and areas with forest health problems. This shifting to high-risk areas tends to increase the unit cost.

GPRA Figure 8.
Acres Treated To Reduce Fire Hazard

Thousand Acres



Timber Sales Administration and Management

Program Description and Relevance to RPA Theme(s)—This program is relevant to the 1990 RPA strategic program goal of "environmentally acceptable commodity production" by overseeing the harvesting of timber from NFS lands. The program has four major components: 1) timber resource inventory and planning, 2) silvicultural examination, 3) sale preparation, and 4) harvest administration.

Goal Statement—To use timber sales as a means of implementing forest plan objectives, maintaining healthy ecosystems, and providing a stable supply of forest products while complying with applicable laws and regulations. To ensure that during the implementation of sale preparation objectives, the needs of all resources are addressed, and advanced practices and procedures, both technological and marketing related, are utilized.

The following performance indicator was identified to assess progress toward achievement of the above goal statement.

Performance Indicator:	Planned GPRA	Planned MAR	Actual Accomps.
Billion board feet (BBF) offered for sale	4.6	4.6	3.4

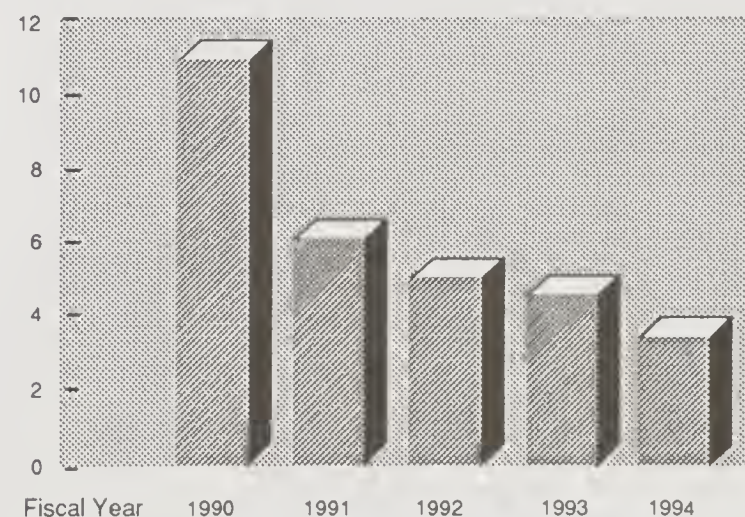
Conclusion: About 74 percent of the annual goal, established using appropriated funds, was met.

The underaccomplishment of 1.2 billion board feet is primarily related to two aspects of the FY 1994 program. First, although Region 6 was funded for 1.0 billion board feet of sale preparation, the actual accomplishment was 436 million board feet. Second, the combination of unexpected litigations, appeals, and consultation timeframes associated with newly listed threatened, endangered, and sensitive (TES) species acted to decrease the ability to offer volume in FY 1994.

The long-term reduction in timber offered for sale from the national forests is responsive, in part, to the agency commitment to continue the implementation of ecosystem management principles and to the associated reduction in the use of clearcutting as a harvest method (GPRA figure 9). Some of the reduction is related to continuing public debate over the long-term management objectives for national forests, and will continue until agreement on goals is reached and integrated ecosystem adaptive management practices are successfully applied.

GPRA Figure 9.
Timber Offered for Sale

Billion Board Feet



Reforestation and Stand Improvement

Program Description and Relevance to RPA Theme(s)—This program is relevant to the 1990 RPA strategic program goal of "environmentally acceptable commodity production" by re-establishing desirable stocking on disturbed areas; enhancing and maintaining site productivity through the timely application of appropriate timber stand improvement (TSI) treatments; and by providing sufficient planting stock of desired genetic characteristics to meet annual reforestation needs on NFS lands.

Goal Statement #1—To annually reforest an area equal to the area annually deforested through timber harvesting,

fire, insects, disease, and adverse weather. To meet ecosystem and resource management needs by protecting deforested sites as quickly as possible through seeding, planting, or preparing the areas to encourage natural regeneration.

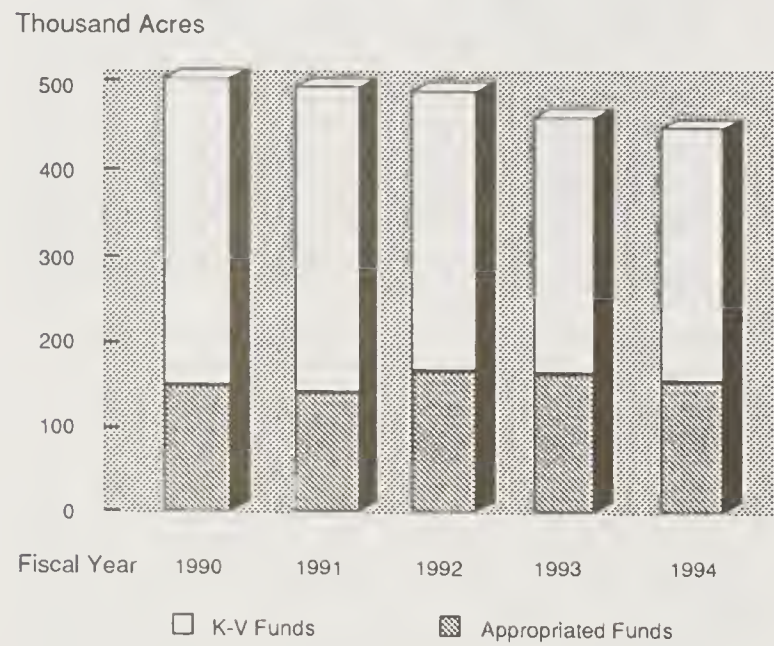
The following performance indicator was identified to assess progress toward achievement of the above goal statement.

Performance Indicator:	Planned GPRA	Planned MAR	Actual Accomps.
Acres reforested	373,800	391,119	441,070

Conclusion: The planned GPRA indicator was exceeded by 18 percent, or 67,270 acres more than planned.

There has been a slowly declining trend in the total acres reforested (GPRA figure 10) during the past few years due to a combination of reductions in total acres harvested and a proportional shift away from regeneration harvests, including clearcut acres. Aggressive reforestation practices continue to ensure that NFS lands remain productive to meet future desired conditions and demands.

GPRA Figure 10.
Acres Reforested



Goal Statement #2—To improve forest health and facilitate attainment of the stated ecosystem management objectives through implementation of several TSI activities; timber stand release, which ensures rapid growth and vigor by removing competing vegetation; precommercial thinning, which can be used to regulate stand density; species composition, and stand structure

to better meet ecosystem management objectives; pruning, which improves the future quality of timber products; and fertilization, which enhances soil productivity.

The following performance indicator was identified to assess progress toward achievement of the above goal statement.

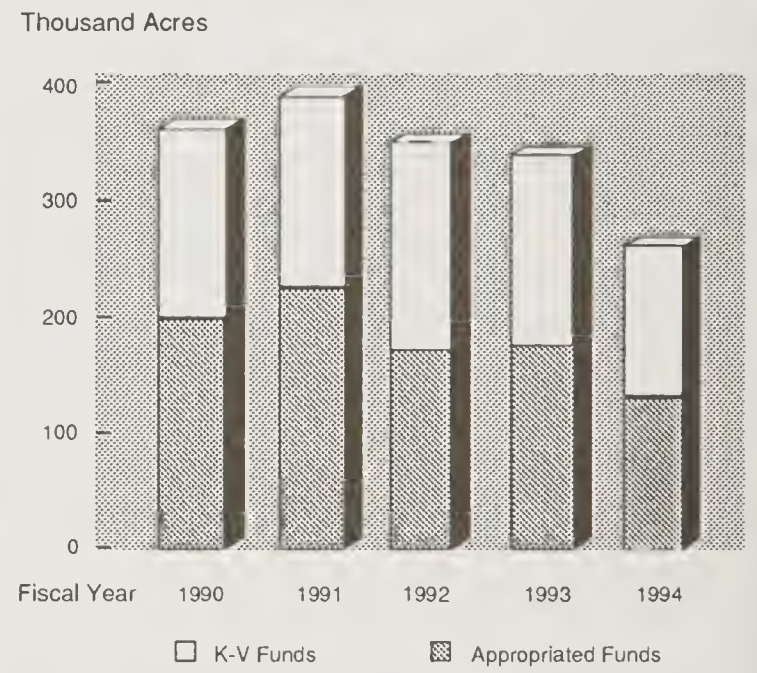
Performance Indicator:	Planned GPRA	Planned MAR	Actual Accomps.
Acres receiving TSI treatments (Approp. & K-V funds) 1/	275,500	269,190	264,558

1/ The Knutson-Vandenberg Act (K-V) as amended, authorizes the use of a portion of timber sale receipts for reforestation, timber stand improvement, and improvement of other resource values on timber sale areas.

Conclusion: Accomplishment was approximately 96 percent of GPRA planned achievement, or 10,942 acres less than planned.

The trend for TSI acres accomplished is similar to the slowly decreasing trend of acres reforested (GPRA figure 11). The reasons for the declining trend are the same as those for the decreasing reforestation trend.

GPRA Figure 11.
Acres Receiving TSI Treatments



The acres of TSI accomplished during FY 1994 will add to the enhancement of stand health and resiliency that is essential in creating and maintaining the proper species composition, density, and stand structure needed to meet broader landscape or ecological management objectives.

Recreation Use

Program Description and Relevance to RPA Theme(s)—This program is relevant to the 1990 RPA strategic program goal of "recreation, wildlife, and fisheries resource enhancement" by managing 1) recreation, 2) wilderness, and 3) heritage. The recreation management component oversees the use of outdoor recreation facilities on NFS lands. The wilderness management component oversees activities on those NFS lands that are part of the National Wilderness Preservation System. Finally, the heritage component oversees the management of significant cultural resources located on NFS lands.

Goal Statement—To provide a spectrum of high-quality, accessible outdoor recreation opportunities in settings from wild to urban—including activities varying from hiking, camping, and fishing to interpretive walks, archeological excavations, and wilderness experiences. To manage, operate, and maintain facilities and services necessary to meet public demands for outdoor recreation consistent with good land stewardship; and to preserve and protect resource values of designated wilderness areas on NFS lands. To enhance customer service and satisfaction.

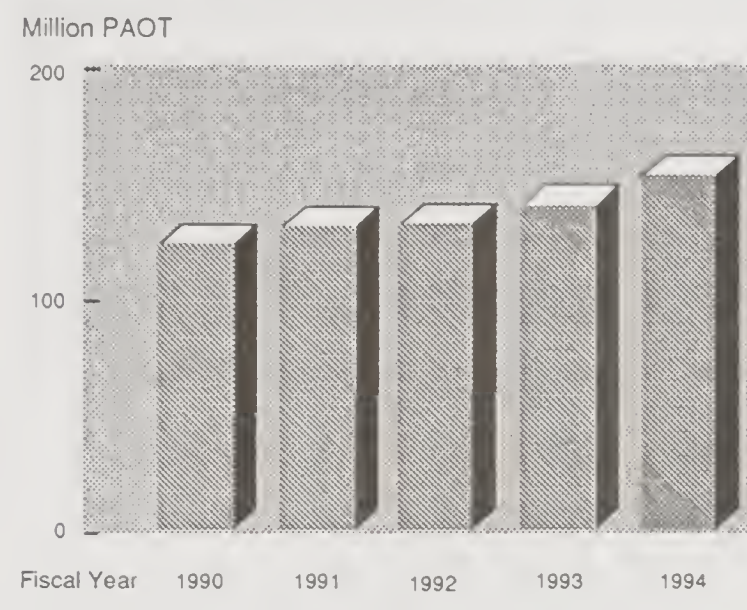
The following performance indicator was identified to assess progress toward achievement of the above goal statement.

Performance Indicator:	Planned GPRA	Planned MAR	Actual Accomps.
Recreation facility capacity PAOT's 1/ (million)	140	138.8	157.1

1/ The unit of measure used, persons at one time PAOT, is calculated by multiplying the site capacity times the number of days per year that the site is open for public use.

Conclusion: During FY 1994, the agency operated and maintained the recreation facility capacity at a level of 12 percent above that planned under GPRA. There has been a slowly increasing trend in the total PAOT's offered from FY 1990 through FY 1994 (GPRA figure 12). By properly maintaining and protecting these facilities the agency continues its support to those recreational activities that are compatible with sustainable ecosystems. Emphasis is placed on customer service, accessibility, partnerships, interpretation, and environmental education.

GPRA Figure 12.
Persons at One Time (PAOT's) Offered



The FY 1994 GPRA Performance Plan did not include indicators for the wilderness and heritage components of the Recreation Use program. Performance indicators were developed for both components in the FY 1995 GPRA Performance Plan.

Wildlife, Fish, and Rare Plants Management

Program Description and Relevance to RPA Theme(s)—This program is relevant to the 1990 RPA strategic program goal of "recreation, wildlife, and fisheries resource enhancement" by following a sustainable, ecological approach to manage 1) wildlife, 2) inland fish, 3) anadromous fish, and 4) threatened, endangered, and sensitive species (TES).

The performance indicators included after each one of the following goal statements are identified to assess progress toward achievement of program goals. Since the goals and indicators for wildlife, inland fish, anadromous fish, and TES species are similar, the discussion of accomplishments is summarized in the conclusion statement.

Goal Statement #1—To protect, maintain, and improve habitat for wildlife species and communities. To meet public demand for hunting and wildlife viewing opportunities

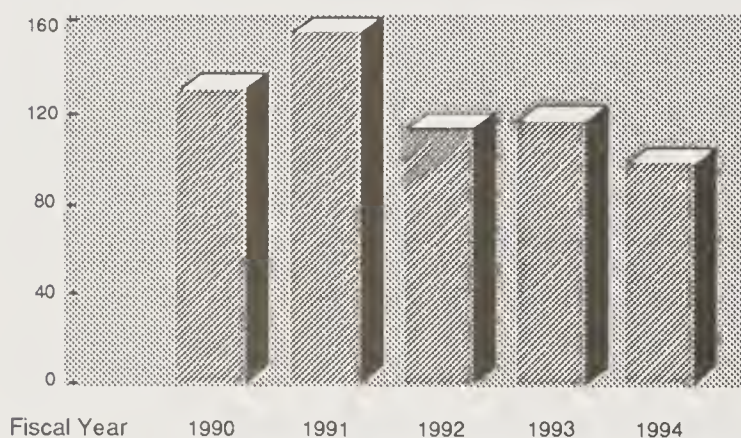
The following performance indicators were identified to assess progress toward achievement of the above goal statement.

Performance Indicators:	Planned GPRA	Planned MAR	Actual Accomps.
Acres of wildlife habitat improved	118,000	95,224	98,656
Number of wildlife habitat improvement structures constructed	5,100	5,696	5,885
Acreage of wildlife habitat inventoried	1,032,000	1,462,033	1,924,020

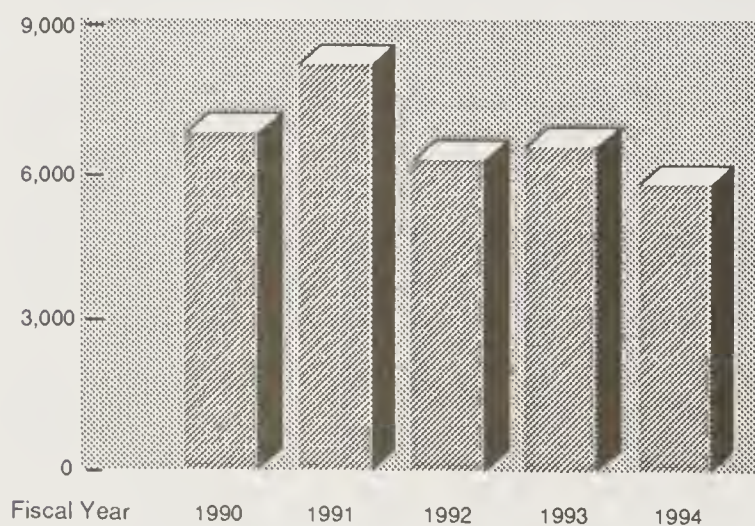
See GPRA figures 13, 14, and 15 for the wildlife performance indicators' trends.

GPRA Figure 13.
Wildlife Habitat Improved

Thousand Acres

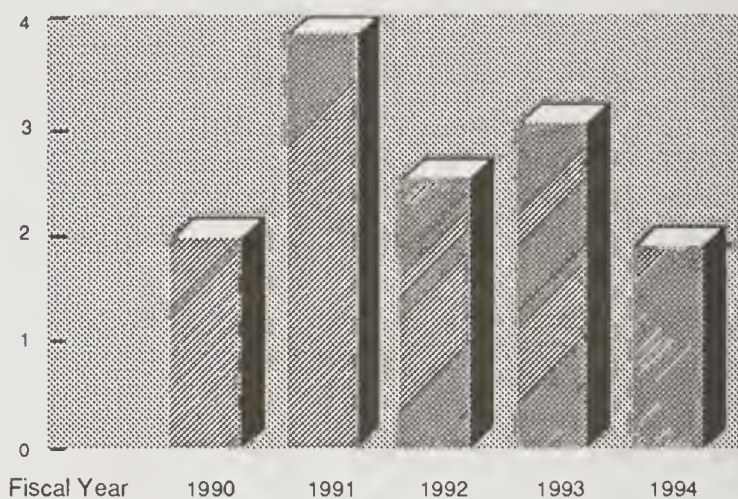


GPRA Figure 14.
Wildlife Habitat Improvement Structures Constructed



GPRA Figure 15.
Wildlife Habitat Inventoried

Million Acres



Goal Statement #2—To protect and restore aquatic ecosystems and the inland fish and other aquatic life they support. To increase opportunities for fishing and other public use and enjoyment of these important resources.

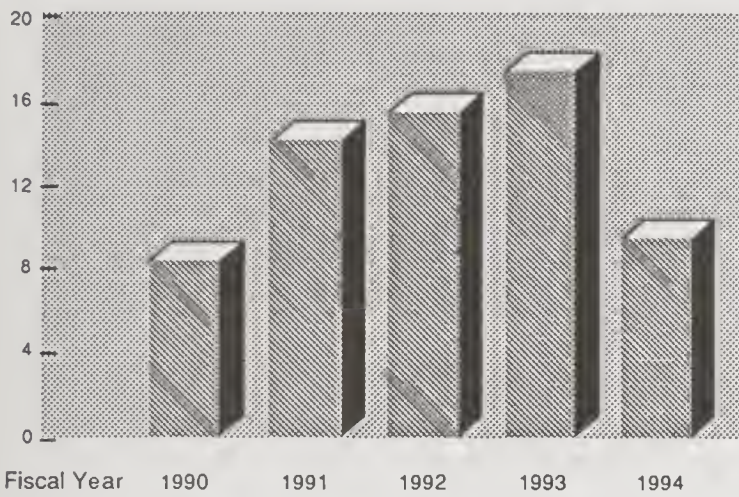
The following performance indicators were identified to assess progress toward achievement of the above goal statement.

Performance Indicators:	Planned GPRA	Planned MAR	Actual Accomps.
Acres of inland fish habitat improved	12,000	9,285	9,181
Number of inland fish habitat improvement structures constructed	4,160	4,171	4,363
Acreage of inland fish habitat inventoried	66,000	96,986	91,106

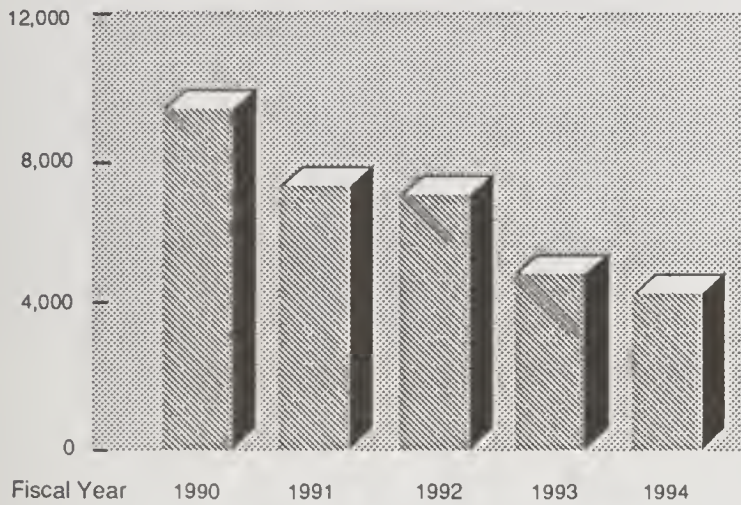
See GPRA figures 16, 17, and 18 for the inland fish performance indicators' trends.

GPRA Figure 16.
Inland Fish Habitat Improved

Thousand Acres

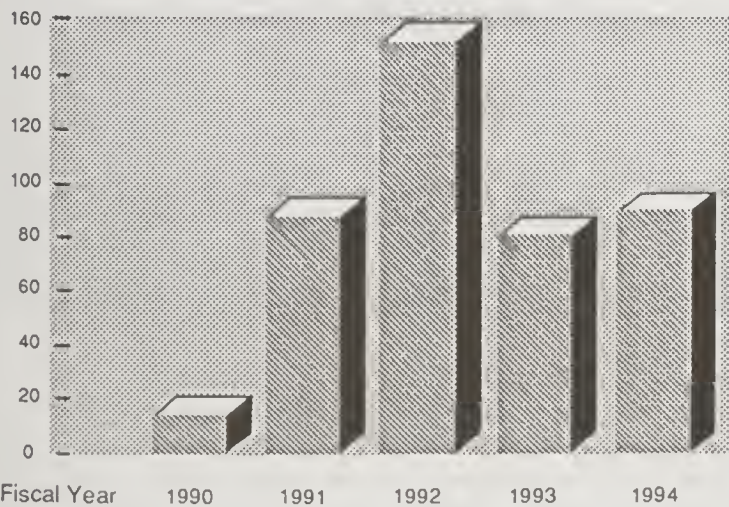


GPRA Figure 17.
Inland Fish Habitat Improvement
Structures Constructed



GPRA Figure 18.
Inland Fish Habitat Inventoried

Thousand Acres



Goal Statement #3—To protect and restore aquatic ecosystems and the anadromous, catadromous (freshwater fish that migrate down river to the sea to spawn), and marine fish communities they support. To increase opportunities for fishing and other public use and enjoyment of these important resources. To increase opportunities for commercial and subsistence use.

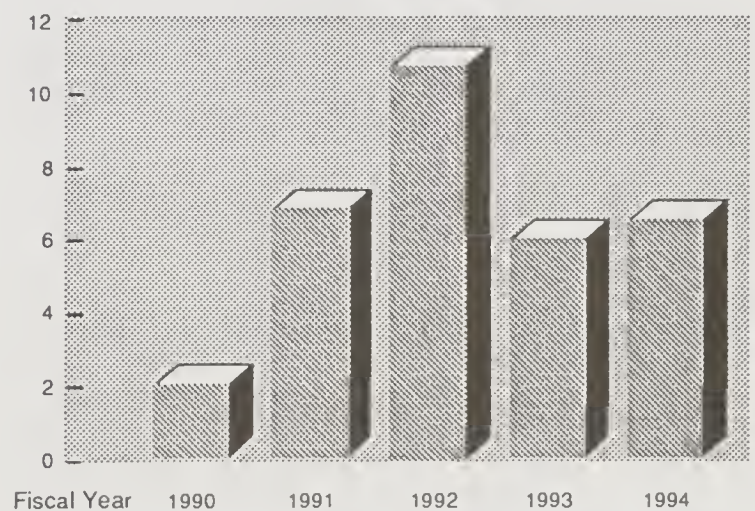
The following performance indicators were identified to assess progress toward achievement of the above goal statement.

Performance Indicators:	Planned GPRA	Planned MAR	Actual Accomps.
Acres of anadromous fish habitat improved	3,000	7,353	6,566
Number of anadromous fish habitat improvement structures constructed	2,175	2,148	1,298
Acreage of anadromous fish habitat inventoried	196,000	212,870	211,916

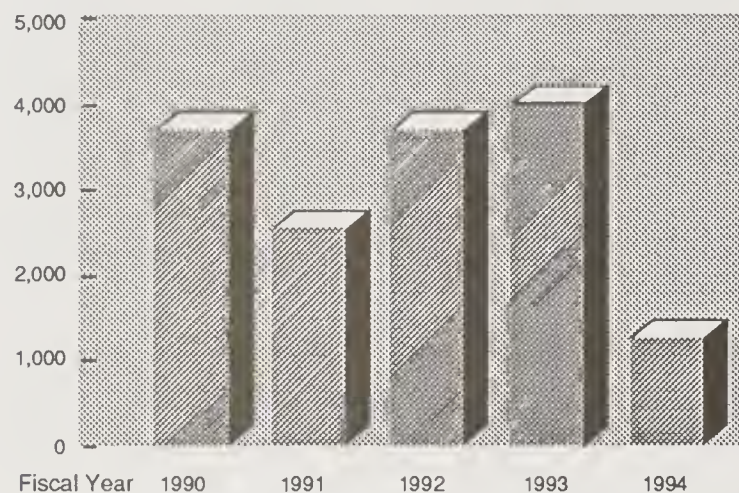
See GPRA figures 19, 20, and 21 for the anadromous fish performance indicators' trends.

GPRA Figure 19.
Anadromous Fish Habitat Improved

Thousand Acres

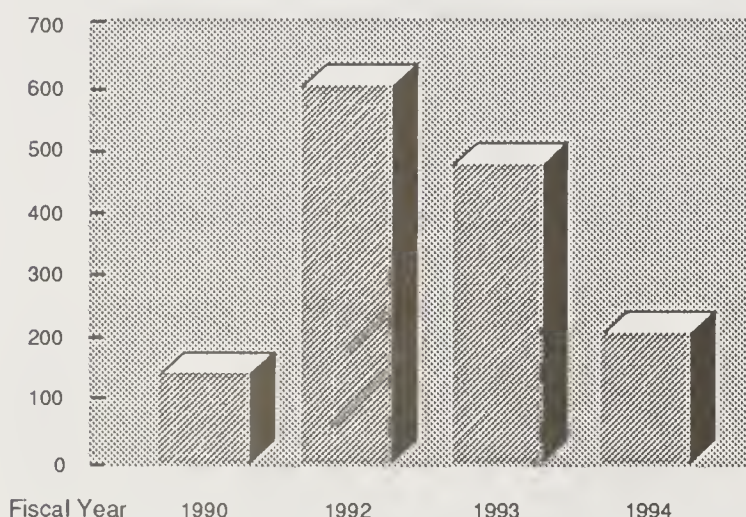


GPRA Figure 20.
Anadromous Fish Habitat Improvement
Structures Constructed



GPRA Figure 21.
Anadromous Fish Habitat Inventoried 1/

Thousand Acres



1/ In FY 1991, a different unit of measure was used.

Goal Statement #4—To protect and improve habitats to achieve recovery goals for threatened and endangered animals and plants in coordination with other management goals and activities. To protect and sustain viable populations of sensitive animals and plants. To use an ecosystem management approach to conserve fish and wildlife habitats and plant populations, and to prevent downward population trends that lead to the listing of a species as threatened or endangered. To assure that Forest Service actions do not harm Federally listed species or their critical habitats. To promote activities for enhancement and restoration of biological diversity.

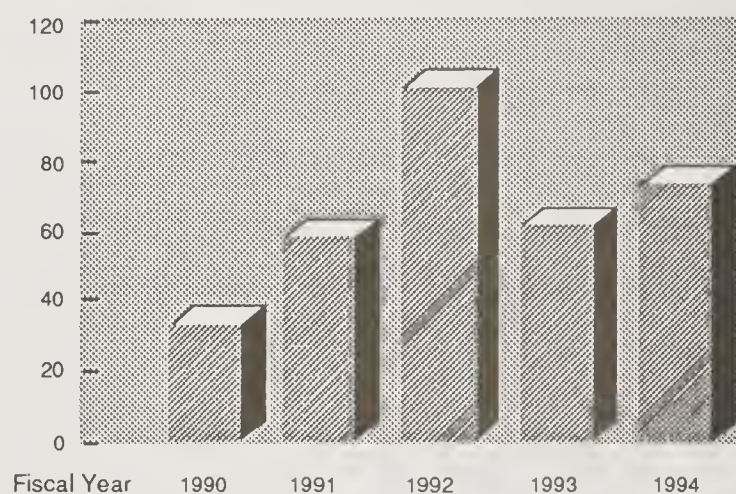
The following performance indicators were identified to assess progress toward achievement of the above goal statement.

Performance Indicators:	Planned GPRA	Planned MAR	Actual Accomps.
Acres of TES species habitat improvement	90,000	80,740	74,218
TES habitat improvement structures constructed	1,764	2,488	2,804
Acres of TES species habitat inventoried	7,103,000	6,523,000	6,682,103

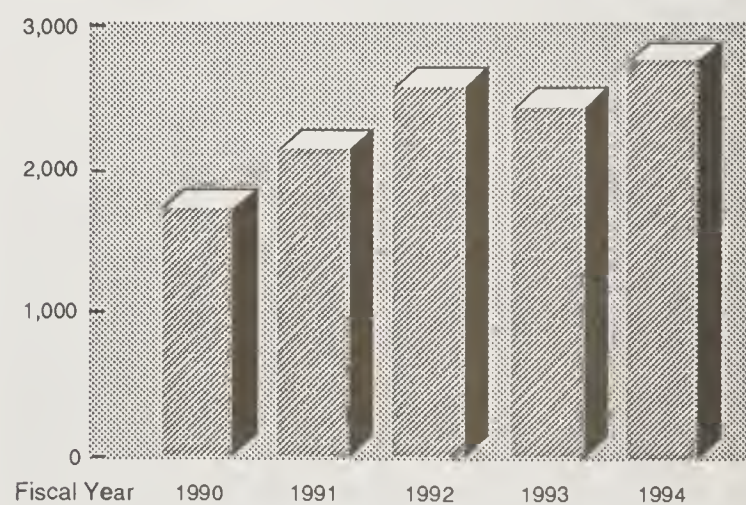
See GPRA figures 22, 23, and 24 for the TES species performance indicators' trends.

GPRA Figure 22.
Threatened, Endangered and Sensitive (TES)
Species Habitat Improved

Thousand Acres

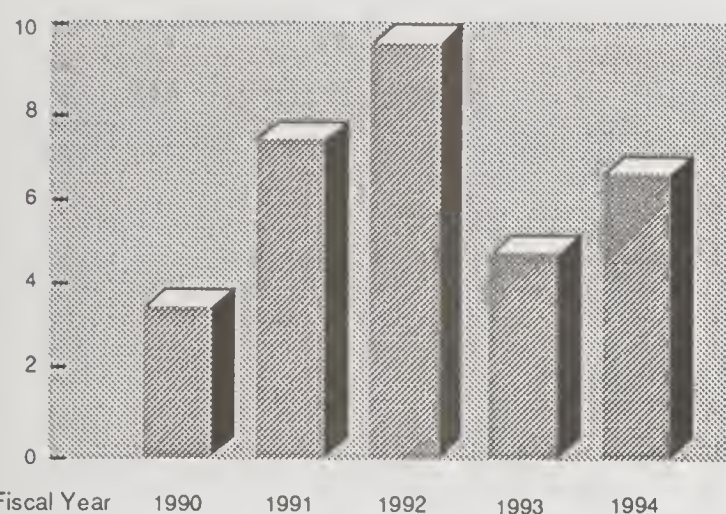


GPRA Figure 23.
TES Habitat Improvement
Structures Constructed



GPRA Figure 24.
TES Species Habitat Inventoried

Million Acres



Conclusion: In general, the performance indicators established under the Wildlife, Fish, and Rare Plants Management program statements were satisfactorily met or exceeded. In most cases, major differences among planned GPRA performance indicators and planned MAR's targets are mainly due to the difference between the funding request and final funding allocation.

From FY 1990 through FY 1994, the acreage of habitat improved, the improvement structures constructed, and the acreage of habitat inventoried has not exhibited a consistent trend on a yearly basis for wildlife, inland fish, and anadromous fish. It has varied from year to year depending on appropriations, and more significantly, the cost of the improvements applied. For example, structural improvements may range, in complexity and cost, from construction of simple nestboxes to construction of labor-intensive watering devices for upland game. No consistent unit cost can be applied to structural or acreage improvements.

For TES species, fewer acres were improved than planned and this may be due to high costs associated with restoration improvements for some rare species. The agency will continue to work toward accomplishment of key indicators for TES species habitat management to ensure protection of rare species and their habitats through coordination with other forest management activities.

The NFS lands are primary producers of wildlife and fisheries resource outputs. The demand for hunting, fishing, and viewing opportunities provided to the American people on NFS lands will continue to increase as access to private lands declines. Since habitat enhancement and restoration is essential for the long-term viability of sustainable ecosystems, the agency will

continue to protect, enhance, and restore habitat in coordination with other forest management activities as an integral part of ecosystem management.

Rangeland Management

Program Description and Relevance to RPA Theme(s)—This program is relevant to the 1990 RPA strategic program goal of "environmentally acceptable commodity production" by managing range vegetation; range foraging; wild, free-roaming horses and burros; noxious weed control; and by constructing structural improvements. All program elements are carried out cooperatively with other Federal and State agencies as well as private permittees.

Goal Statement—To administer and improve rangelands, including grazing allotments, to the standards identified in forest land management plans. To provide sustainable supplies of forage for domestic livestock, wildlife, and wild horses and burros, while simultaneously applying the principles of ecosystem management to improve or maintain the multiplicity of resource values that occur on NFS rangelands and associated riparian areas. To effectively control the spread of noxious weeds on NFS lands.

The following performance indicators were identified to assess progress toward achievement of the above goal statement.

Performance Indicators:	Planned GPRA	Planned MAR	Actual Accomps.
Acres with range vegetation management objectives meeting/moving toward forest plan objectives (million)	47.5	N/A 1/	51.6
Acres of rangeland with riparian vegetation management objectives managed (million)	1.5	N/A	1.5
Acres treated with various nonstructural improvements	60,000	44,763	79,327
Number of structural improvements	2,500	2,304	2,393
HM's (head months) permitted to graze by domesticated livestock (million)	8.5	N/A	9.9
Acreage treated to control noxious weeds	30,000	29,496	48,624
Grazing allotments managed	More than 350	N/A	2/

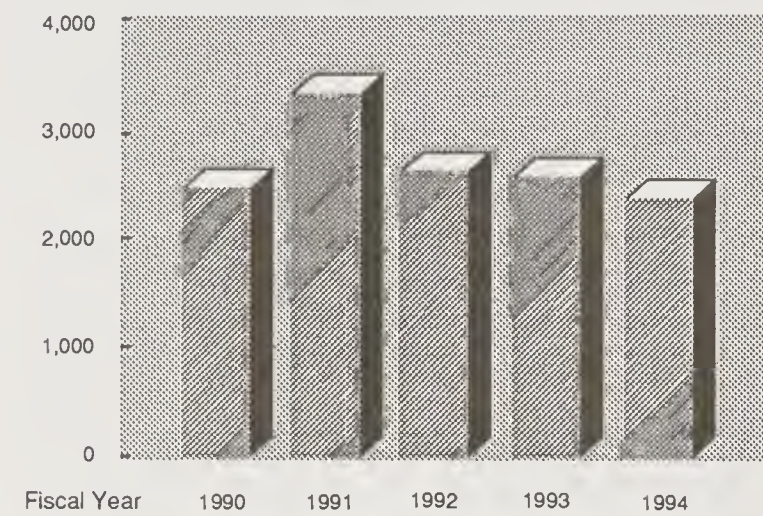
1/ N/A = not available

2/ After the "grazing allotments managed" indicator was developed, it was decided that reporting acreage managed instead of allotments was a better indicator. No data was collected for FY 1994.

Conclusion: According to the reported accomplishments, the annual indicators were successfully achieved or exceeded. The differences in unit cost resulting from the complexity and location of the practices being implemented are the major factors influencing the variation on the trend graphs (GPRA figures 25, 26, and 27).

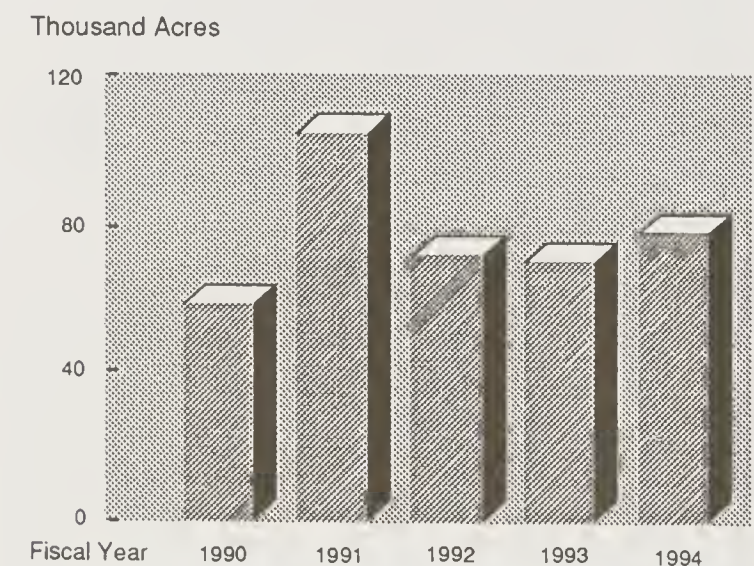
GPRA Figure 25.

Number of Structural Improvements (Rangelands)



GPRA Figure 26.

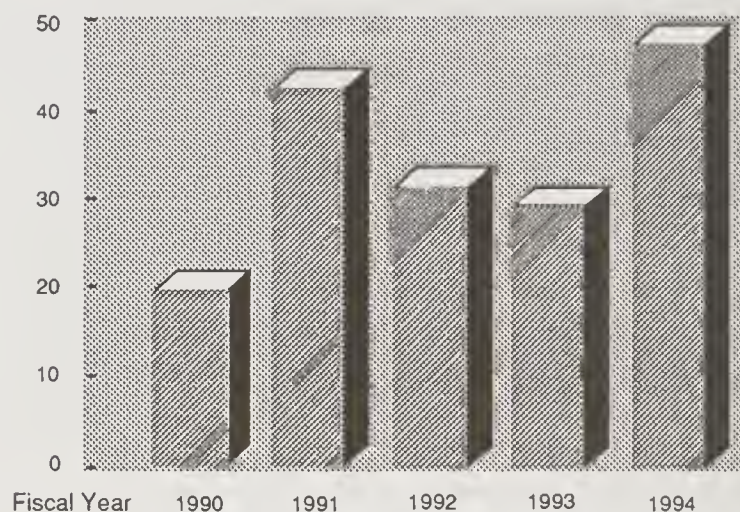
Acres Treated with Various Nonstructural Improvements (Rangelands)



GPRA Figure 27.

Acres Treated to Control Noxious Weeds (Rangelands)

Thousand Acres



In FY 1994, rangeland management reflected an ecosystem perspective emphasizing restoration and long-term health of rangelands, and more meaningful participation by people who share them. Riparian area restoration, watershed protection, maintenance of soil productivity, and improvement of rangeland condition ranked high in management priorities. Closer partnerships with rangeland users gave rise to creative, new approaches aimed at promoting both ecological health and quality of life for rural families and communities.

Soil, Water, and Air Management

Program Description and Relevance to RPA Theme(s)—This program is relevant to the 1990 RPA strategic program goal of "environmentally acceptable commodity production" by protecting and enhancing the forest resources while managing 1) soil, water, and air operations, 2) soil and water resource improvements, and 3) soil inventory.

Goal statement—To protect and enhance soil productivity, air quality, water quality and quantity, timing of waterflows; and to maintain favorable conditions of streamflow. To provide soil, water, air quality, and weather information to sustain production of goods and services while maintaining healthy ecosystems and meeting environmental needs of NFS watersheds and airsheds.

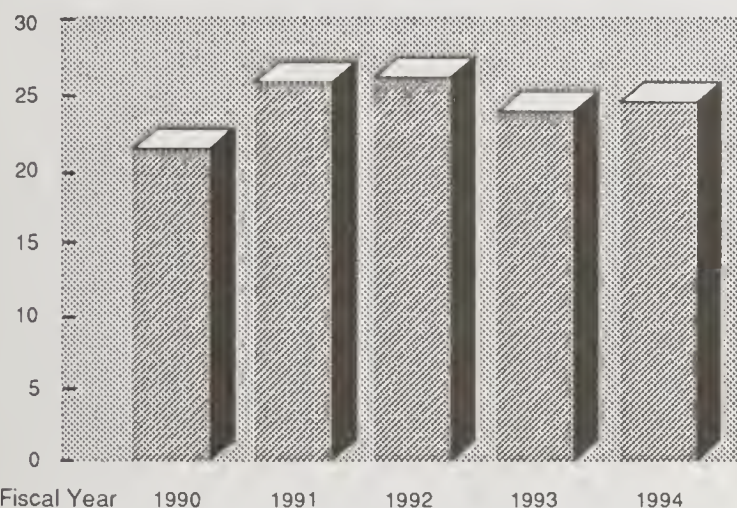
The following performance indicators were identified to assess progress toward achievement of the above goal statement.

Performance Indicators:	Planned GPRA	Planned MAR	Actual Accomps.
Acres treated to improve soil and water resources	16,910	21,086	24,836
Acres of soil resource inventory (million)	4.35	4.24	5.93

Conclusion: The planned indicators were exceeded and the program trend is in line with the program short- and long-term objectives (GPRA figures 28 and 29).

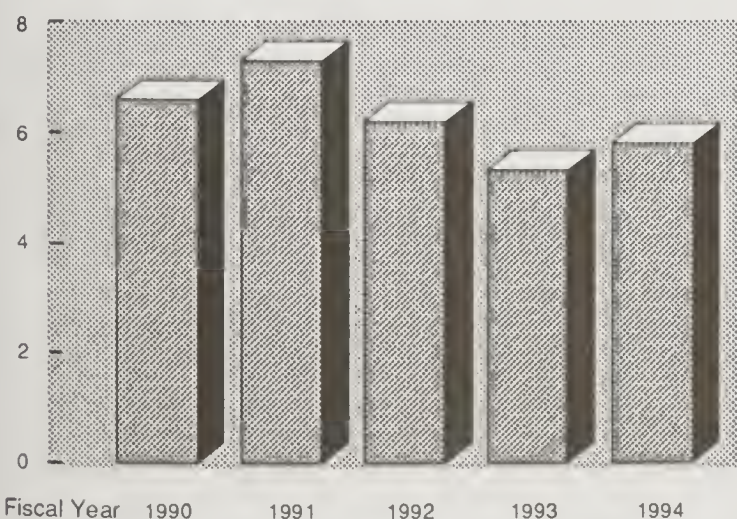
GPRA Figure 28.
Acres Treated to Improve Soil and Water Resources

Thousand Acres



GPRA Figure 29.
Acres of Soil Resource Inventory

Million Acres



The protection and improvement of soil, water, and air resources results in direct benefits to all other forest resources. The implementation of mitigation measures lessens actual or potential adverse effects caused by the implementation of resource management activities, or by natural causes or public use. Soil resource inventory is essential to design and apply conservation practices intended to protect the integrity and sustainability of ecosystems.

Acquisition of Lands

Program Description and Relevance to RPA Theme(s)—This program is relevant to the 1990 RPA strategic program goal of "recreation, wildlife, and fisheries resource enhancement" by coordinating the acquisition of lands for inclusion within the NFS. The program has three main components. One component oversees the acquisition of lands that qualify for purchase under the Land and Water Conservation Act (P.L. 88-578). The second component oversees the acquisition of lands to replace acreages that have been transferred to a school district, State, or local government. Finally, the third component oversees the acquisition of lands within certain congressionally designated areas in Utah, Nevada, and southern California.

Goal Statement—To benefit the public, further the mission of the Forest Service, and improve forest management by purchasing lands that provide opportunities for outdoor recreation, preserving endangered species habitat, protecting cultural resources, maintaining wetlands, improving access to the national forests and grasslands, and consolidating landownership patterns.

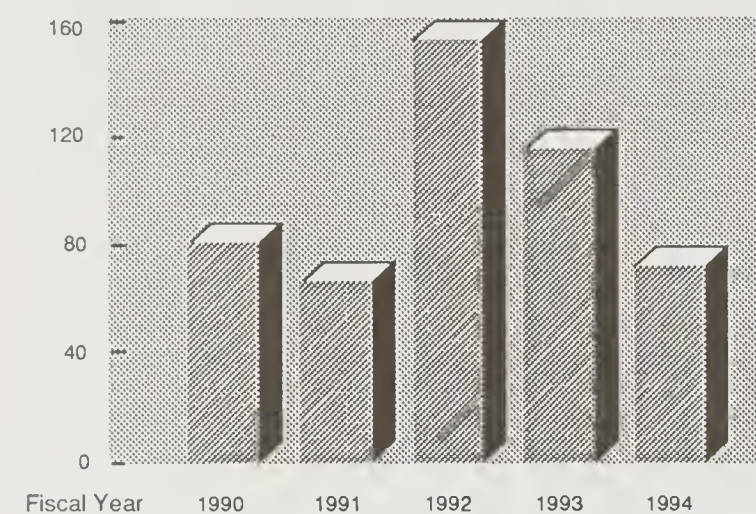
The following performance indicator was identified to assess progress toward achievement of the above goal statement.

Performance Indicator:	Planned GPRA	Planned MAR	Actual Accomps.
Acres of land acquired	74,000	68,757	72,889

Conclusion: The indicator established for this program was successfully met and the accomplishment trend is consistent with the intent of the program (GPRA figure 30). The acquisition trend is directly proportional to the funding allocation and the fair market value (FMV) of the properties acquired.

GPRA Figure 30.
Acres of Land Acquired

Thousand Acres



Many of the acquired lands are located in congressionally designated areas, such as wilderness, national recreation areas, wild and scenic rivers, and national scenic trails. These acquisitions also improve the effectiveness of resource management activities through consolidation of boundaries and by providing access to public lands.

Performance Goals Relating to Assisting State, Private, and Other Federal Landowners

Forest Pest Management - All Lands

Program Description and Relevance to RPA Theme(s)—This program is relevant to the 1990 RPA strategic program goal of “environmentally acceptable commodity production” by assisting with the protection of resources on both Federal and non-Federal lands from damage by insects, disease agents, and air pollutants. The program has five main components 1) Federal lands forest health management, 2) cooperative lands forest health management, 3) Federal lands prevention and suppression, 4) cooperative lands prevention and suppression, and 5) special projects.

Goal Statement #1—To detect and evaluate insect and disease outbreaks. To reduce forest resource losses and suppression costs by recognizing forest ecosystem conditions conducive to insect and disease outbreaks on national forest, other Federal lands, and cooperatively on State and private lands. To provide advice to land managers on integrated pest management, forest health, prevention strategies, and the proper use and handling of pesticides. To monitor forest health. To provide pest status information to all land managers and

the Congress. To ensure integration of forest health considerations into agency long-term strategic and project-level decisionmaking.

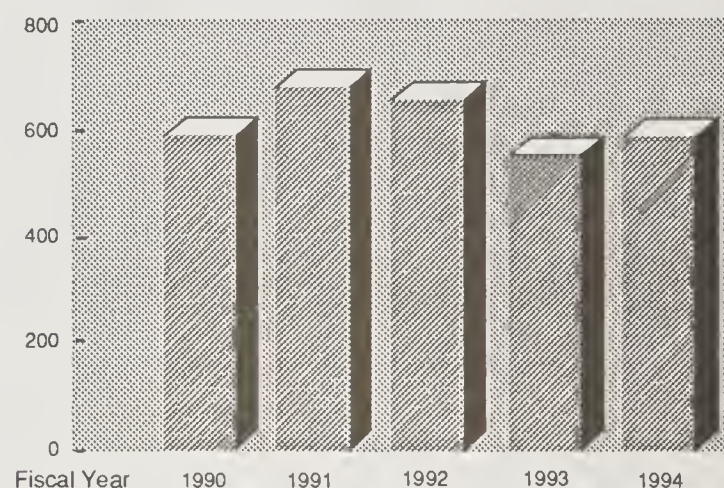
The following performance indicator was identified to assess progress toward achievement of the above goal statement.

Performance Indicator:	Planned GPRA	Actual Accomps.
Acres surveyed (million)	617	596

Conclusion: Considering the program adjustments throughout the year, the annual indicator was successfully achieved. The actual acreage surveyed for pest detection, evaluation, and monitoring was 596 MM acres, which is 96 percent of the 622 MM acre 5-year average. See GPRA figure 31 for the program indicator trend.

GPRA Figure 31.
Acres Surveyed (Insect and Disease Outbreaks)

Million Acres



Surveys and evaluations were conducted on forested lands in all ownerships to detect epidemics and assess their potential impacts on the various forest resources. Information was provided to land managers along with advice and recommendations on prevention and suppression strategies that are biologically, economically, and environmentally sound.

Surveys are conducted annually on most lands with additional surveys conducted on an as-needed basis. The number of acres surveyed fluctuates from year to year. Surveys are based on insect and disease risk, previous year's pest activity, requests from land managers, and professional judgement. Some organisms, when in outbreak status, require multiple surveys per year.

Goal Statement #2—To maintain healthy, productive forest ecosystems by preventing and suppressing damaging insects and diseases on national forests, other Federal lands, and cooperatively on State and private lands. To respond promptly to unexpected or rapidly expanding outbreaks in order to minimize: 1) losses of timber, wildlife, watershed, and other resource values; and 2) suppression costs.

The following performance indicator was identified to assess progress toward achievement of the above goal statement.

Performance Indicator:	Planned GPRA	Actual Accomps.
Acres protected (million)	1.8	3.4

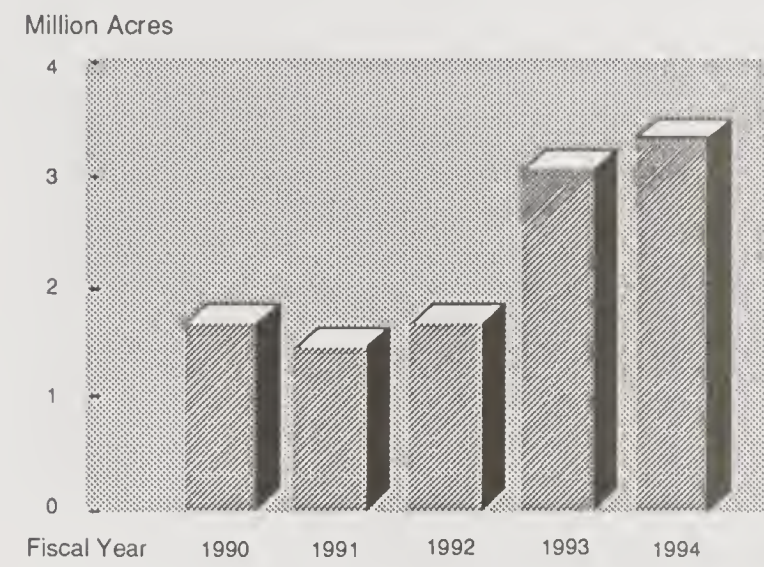
Conclusion: The actual acreage protected by insect and disease prevention, suppression, and eradication activities was 3.4 MM acres, which is 148 percent of the 2.3 MM acres 5-year average.

These prevention and suppression actions protect timber, wildlife habitat, water quality, and recreation values. The eradication projects conducted against isolated gypsy moth infestations will prevent their establishment and eliminate the need for suppression treatments in the future. All projects are supported by documented environmental analyses. An integrated pest management approach using cultural, biological, chemical, and mechanical methods was used to suppress major forest pests that weaken and kill trees, impact biological diversity, slow growth, and reduce the quality of the forest environment.

The trend graph (GPRA figure 32) shows a major increase on acres protected during the last 2 years. Acres of prevention and suppression vary from year to year based on number and extent of epidemics. Proposed projects are planned on a case-by-case basis and must meet Forest Service criteria for biological effectiveness, economic efficiency, and environmental acceptability.

GPRA Figure 32.

Acres Protected (Insect and Disease)



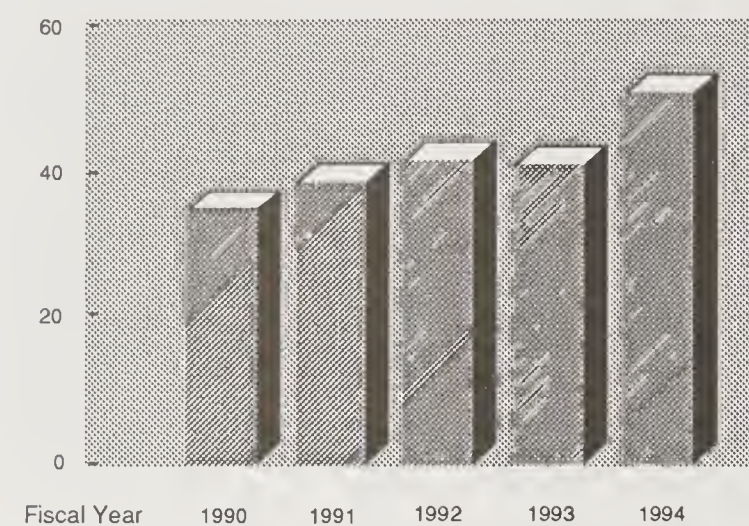
Goal Statement #3—To obtain information on long-term pest trends. To develop and place new and improved technology into use in survey, technical assistance, prevention, and suppression activities. To assess benefits and risks of using pesticides for forest pest management.

The following performance indicator was identified to assess progress toward achievement of the above goal statement.

Performance Indicator:	Planned GPRA	Actual Accomps.
Number of projects in progress	35	51

Conclusion: The actual number of projects in progress during FY 1994—including new projects, continuing long-term projects, and projects concluded during the year—was 51, which is 121 percent of the 5-year average (42 projects). The number of projects varies each year based on need, cost of each proposed project, and available funding. See GPRA figure 33 for the program indicator's trend.

GPRA Figure 33.

**Number of Projects in Progress
(Insect and Disease)**

The special projects completed and in progress provide information for improving resource management decisions by developing techniques for analysis of insect and disease roles in ecosystems and methods for integrating forest health into the forest resources planning process. Also, emphasis continues on development of improved pesticide application technology and evaluating improved pesticides to aid in environmentally acceptable commodity production.

Fire Protection - Not NFS or Adjacent Land

Program Description and Relevance to RPA Theme(s)—The cooperative fire protection program is relevant to the 1990 RPA strategic program goal of "environmentally acceptable commodity production" by protecting lives, property, and natural resources on 1,742 MM acres of non-Federal land. Program objectives are achieved by using the agency's technical expertise to provide leadership, coordination, and cooperation; the responsibility for actual fire suppression remains with the States and their political subdivisions.

Goal Statement—To achieve efficiency in fire protection on non-Federal wildlands and rural lands. To achieve national benefits that exceed Federal expenditures for fire protection on non-Federal wildlands. To cooperate, participate, and consult with the States on fire protection for non-Federal wildlands and other rural lands.

The following performance indicators were identified to assess progress toward achievement of the above goal statement.

Performance Indicators:	Planned GPRA	Actual Accomps.
Acres protected (million)	932.8	1,051
Property loaned to the States (million dollars equivalent)	123	112

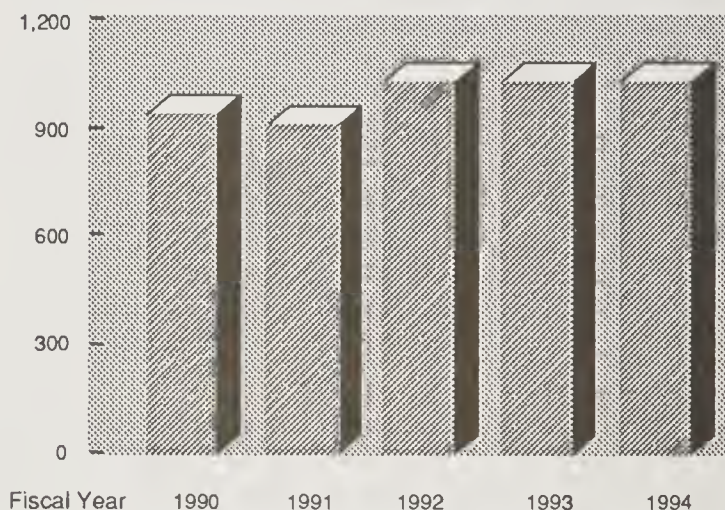
Conclusion: Considering the program adjustments throughout the year, the planned indicators were successfully achieved.

The upward trend in the number of acres protected indicates a greater capacity by the States to provide fire protection (GPRA figures 34 and 35). The greater a State's capacity to provide fire protection, the less potential there is for fire escaping from State onto Federal jurisdiction requiring Federal dollars for suppression.

GPRA Figure 34.

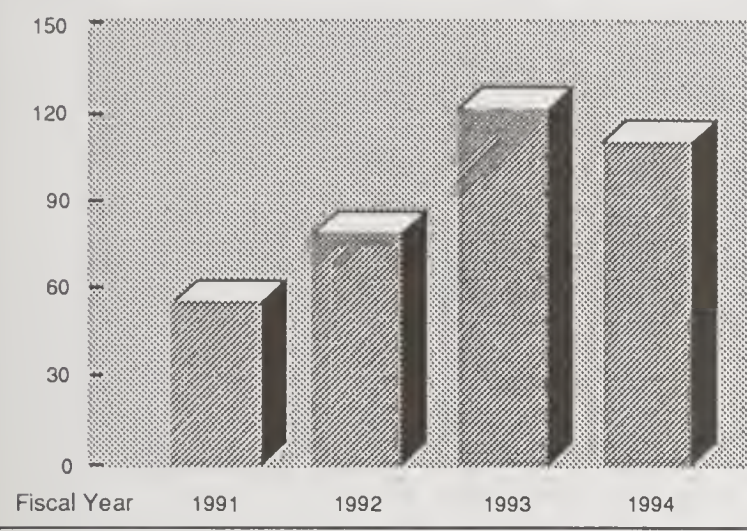
**Acres of Fire Protection on Non-Federal
Wildland and Rural Lands**

Million Acres



GPRA Figure 35.
Property Loaned to the States

Million Dollars



The amount of property loaned to the States was significantly greater in FY's 1993-94. This was due to cutbacks in the Department of Defense that made large amounts of equipment available as excess property.

Forest Management and Utilization

Program Description and Relevance to RPA Theme(s)—This program is relevant to the 1990 RPA strategic program goals of 1) "recreation, wildlife, and fisheries resource enhancement," and 2) "environmentally acceptable commodity production," by assisting with the management of the Nation's nonindustrial private forests, encouraging economic diversification in natural resource dependent rural communities, stimulating greater tree planting, improving wood utilization, increasing the productive capacity of State tree nurseries and the quality of available planting stock, and enhancing urban environments through wise vegetation management.

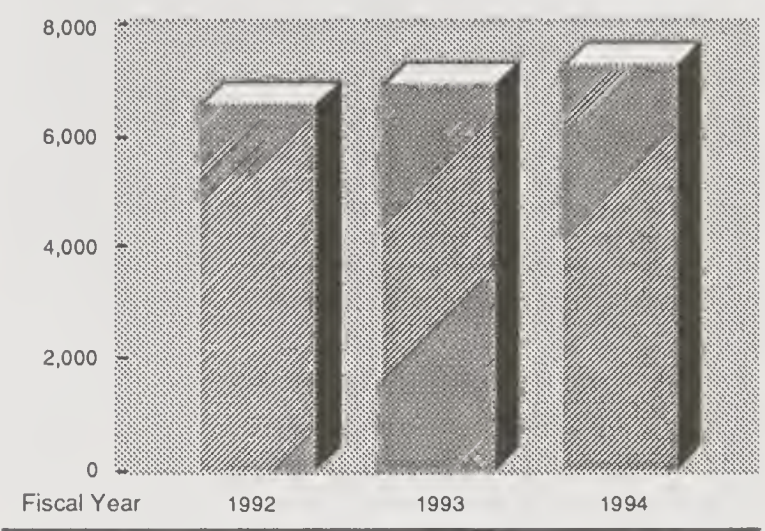
Goal Statement #1—To provide leadership in the management of natural resources in urban and suburban environments thereby helping to: 1) improve the quality of life in many communities, and 2) teach sound conservation principles that can be passed on to future generations.

The following performance indicator was identified to assess progress toward achievement of the above goal statement.

Performance Indicator:	Planned GPRA	Actual Accomps.
Urban & suburban communities assisted	7,028	7,505

Conclusion: The performance indicator under this goal was exceeded. See GPRA figure 36 for the program indicator's trend.

GPRA Figure 36.
Number of Urban & Suburban Communities Assisted



The agency, through State forestry agencies, provides financial and technical assistance to cities and rural communities on the benefits of their trees, forests, and related greenspace to community health and economic and environmental well-being. The program is community based and focuses on fostering volunteer action and the creation of self-sustaining urban forestry programs in cities, communities, and neighborhoods.

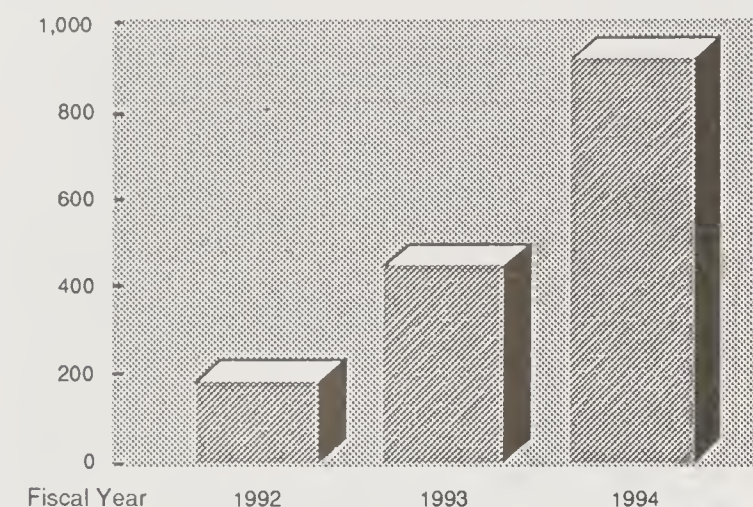
Goal Statement #2—To focus efforts toward programs and projects that strengthen rural communities through economic diversification and sustainable development.

The following performance indicator was identified to assess progress toward achievement of the above goal statement.

Performance Indicator:	Planned GPRA	Actual Accomps.
Rural communities assisted	450	927

Conclusion: Based on the actual accomplishments, the annual indicator was exceeded. The upward trend of accomplishments is expected to continue as other communities nationwide become familiar with the program opportunities and success stories (GPRA figure 37).

GPRA Figure 37.
Number of Rural Communities Assisted



In providing direct technical and financial assistance to rural communities, Forest Service employees, with the aid of over 2,000 partners, helped people solve their own problems and build sustainable communities. Economic diversification activities included use of wildlife, recreation, tourism, cultural heritage, and wilderness resources in the development of solutions that integrate environmental, economic, and social concerns. Strategies for community self-development and capacity building also included new attention on, and actions using, special forest products, developing value-added wood products, recycling, and increasing secondary processing of wood products in rural areas.

Goal Statement #3—To focus efforts toward programs and projects that educate and assist nonindustrial private landowners to better manage, protect, and use their natural resources. This will be accomplished through direct financial and technical assistance.

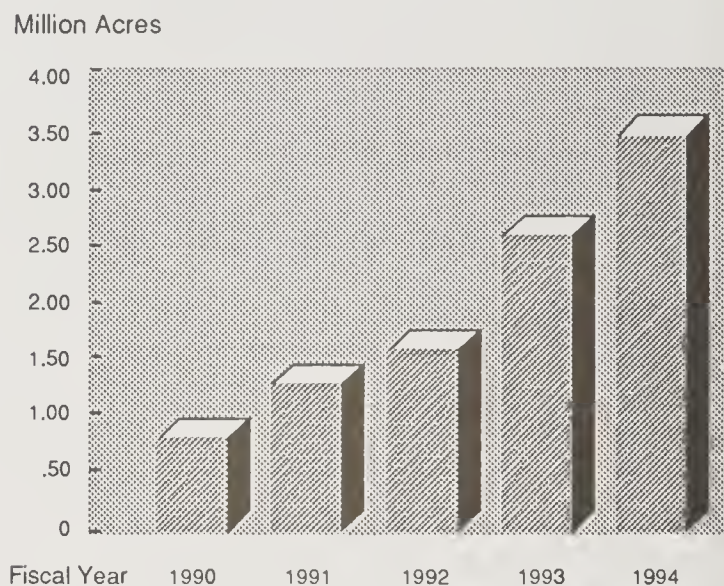
The following performance indicators were identified to assess progress toward achievement of the above goal statement.

Performance Indicators:	Planned GPRA	Actual Accomps.
Acres under stewardship (million)	2.6	3.5
Acres reforested through joint Federal/State cooperation	667,999	638,883

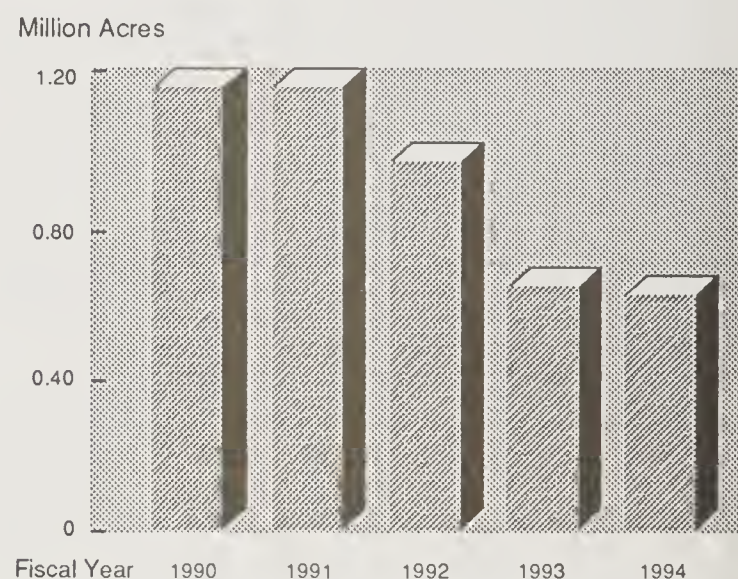
Conclusion: Overall, the planned indicators were achieved. See GPRA figures 38 and 39 for the program indicators' trends.

The increase in the number of acres under multiresource management plans represents an improvement in the delivery of services to landowners nationwide as well as the entry into the program of almost 1 million acres of tribal land in Alaska. Annual accomplishments are expected to grow incrementally.

GPRA Figure 38.
Acres Enrolled Under Forest Stewardship



GPRA Figure 39.
Acres Reforested (Not NFS)



Performance Goals Relating to Conducting Scientific Research

Scientific Research

Program Description and Relevance to RPA Theme(s)—Forest Service Research activities are relevant to all 1990 RPA strategic program goals: 1) "recreation, wildlife, and fisheries resource enhancement," 2) "ensuring environmentally acceptable commodity production," 3) "improving scientific knowledge about natural resources," and 4) "responding to global resource issues," by developing and disseminating the scientific knowledge that is needed to protect, manage, and use the natural resources that occur on and in association with forest and grassland ecosystems—in the United States and elsewhere—in an ecologically sustainable manner.

In FY 1994, the Forest Service's research program was organized into five major components: 1) forest management research, 2) forest products and harvesting research, 3) forest protection research, 4) resource analysis research, and 5) forest environment research.

Goal Statements—The 1990 RPA program set forth four broad interrelated goals for Forest Service Research. These goals are as follows:

- To provide scientific information to enhance compatibility among resource uses through increased emphasis on understanding and expanding resource opportunities.
- To emphasize research devoted to recreation, wildlife, fisheries, and water, to provide scientific support for the rounding-out of multiple-use management on NFS lands and in State and private forestry assistance programs.
- To emphasize research on the structure and function of ecosystems to gain better understanding of high-priority environmental issues, including issues that are international in scope;
- To design and conduct resource inventories and increase inventory cooperation to provide improved information to policymakers.

The following performance indicators were identified to assess progress toward achievement of the above goal statements.

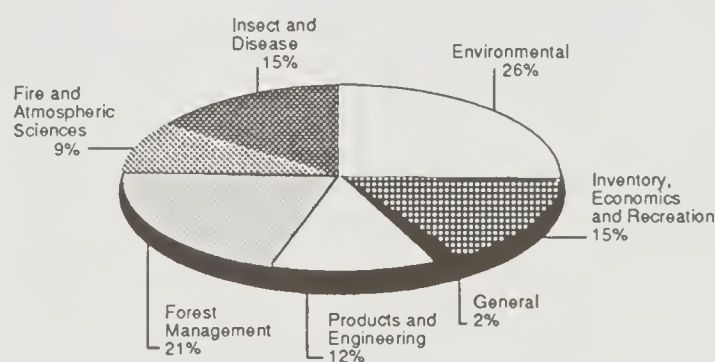
Performance Indicators:	Planned GPRA	Actual Accomps.
Research accomplishments 1/	More than 2,250	3,208
Acres surveyed under FIA (Forest Inventory and Analysis) (million)	40	45

1/ Accomplishments include: books, papers in series, journal articles, proceedings, general technical reports, special reports, patents, videos, computer programs, dissertations and theses, and other similar items.

Conclusion: The planned performance indicators were exceeded.

Using the direction of the 1990 RPA Program and the recently adopted "Strategy for the 90's" for Forest Service Research, the agency completed 3,208 research accomplishments (GPRA figure 40). Many special projects, studies, analyses, and reviews have been undertaken to provide information for decisionmaking in managing the Nation's complex natural resources for many benefits and uses. Information from research provides predictable choices for managers and decisionmakers, allowing them to "see into the future" with greater accuracy of results.

GPRA Figure 40.
Research Accomplishments by Major Categories 1/



Resource inventories and assessments are the primary basis for land managers' decisionmaking. Long-term data must be kept on key sites to provide a truly accurate picture of conditions, events, and reactions in the natural resource world over time.

In FY 1994, under the Forest Inventory and Analysis program, 12,000 forested plots on 45 MM acres in

9 States under all landownership were measured to meet the ongoing goal of revisiting all permanent inventory plots every 10 years.

Performance Goals Relating to International Forestry Cooperation

International Forestry Activities

Program Description and Relevance to RPA Theme(s)—The international forestry program initiatives are relevant to the 1990 RPA strategic program goals of 1) "responding to global resource issues," 2) "environmentally acceptable commodity production," and 3) "improving scientific knowledge about natural resources" by promoting and assisting in international policy and program development; providing for technical cooperation, training, and research in tropical forestry; and sharing technical, managerial, and administrative skills with other countries, international organizations, and nongovernmental organizations to manage and protect forests, wildlife, and other natural resources.

Goal statement—To expand the agency's international programs of technical and managerial cooperation, research and technical exchange, and training—thereby advancing the science and practice of forestry in the United States and other countries.

The following performance indicators were identified to assess progress toward achievement of the above goal statement.

Performance Indicators:	Planned GPRA	Actual Accomps.
Person-years of international training provided	1,600	204
Person-years of international technical assistance provided	600	41
Person-years of cooperative research/technical exchange performed	220	40
Person-years of national and international policy support provided	4	13
Number of items produced 1/	70	1,267
Number of international partnerships	150	304

1/ The number of books, papers, journal articles, technical reports, workshop proceedings, information brochures, videos, etc., produced to advance sustainable forest management or research in other countries.

Conclusion: Discrepancies between planned and actual accomplishments are due to:

- Planned accomplishments being based on the FY 1994 President's budget, which proposed \$37 MM for international forestry vs. \$7 MM appropriated.
- Planned accomplishments being based on projections from incomplete historical data. Fiscal year 1994 was the first year that the Forest Service had a separate budget line for international forestry and the first year that most field units prepared reports on their international accomplishments. It can be anticipated that the gap between planned and actual accomplishments will narrow in FY 1995. International forestry accomplishments will be included in the MAR system.

Performance Goals Relating to Addressing the Human Dimension

The Forest Service addresses the fifth major component of its mission (the human dimension) through a variety of means. One mechanism is the agency's uniform and consistent administration of all applicable civil rights and antidiscrimination laws, regulations, and policies. Another mechanism is the agency's commitment to attaining a multicultural and diverse workforce. Finally, a third mechanism is the agency's active support of human resource programs such as: 1) Job Corps, 2) Senior Community Service Employment Program, 3) Youth Conservation Corps, 4) Volunteers in the National Forests, and 5) hosted programs.

Civil Rights

Program Description and Relevance to RPA Theme(s) — This program is relevant to those agency "program enabling activities" that are essential to attaining the long-term strategic goals. This program oversees the administration of all applicable civil rights and antidiscrimination laws, regulations, and policies.

Goal Statement #1—To monitor and enforce, in a uniform and consistent manner, agency compliance with: 1) Titles VI and VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended; 2) Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended; 3) the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended; 4) Title XI of the Education Amendments Act of 1972, as amended; and 5) all other applicable laws, Departmental, and agency

regulations and policies—thereby helping to ensure equal opportunity, equal access, and equal participation in employment and delivery of programs.

The following performance indicators were identified to assess progress toward achievement of the above goal statement.

Performance Indicators:	Planned GPRA	Actual Accomps.
Program compliance reviews conducted and completed	1/	8
Reviews conducted to assure that all agency program compliance review teams were diverse	1/	1
Discrimination complaints filed by agency employees	More than 676	634
Number of external program compliance reviews	1/	5

1/ The GPRA plan did not include specific measures.

Conclusion: In general, the established performance indicators were met.

The Forest Service's Civil Rights Staff reviewed components of the Civil Rights programs in the Southern, Northern, Rocky Mountain, Pacific Southwest, Pacific Northwest, and Alaska regions; the Southeastern, and Rocky Mountain stations; and the Forest Products Laboratory (FPL).

There is no written agency-wide policy outlining the composition of a "review team." A report of the Civil Rights program review conducted during May 2-13, 1994, of the Southern region displays a diverse compliance review team.

In FY 1994, a total of 634 equal employment opportunity discrimination complaints, counting complainant once, were filed by agency employees—42 less than in FY 1993 (see table below).

Race/Nat. Origin	Number of Complaints 1/	
	1993	1994
Amer. Ind. or Alsk. Native	36	39
Asian or Pacific Islander	10	12
Black, not of Hisp. Origin	72	90
Hispanic	53	65
Caucasian, not of Hisp. Origin	381	398
Unknown	124	30
Total	676	634

1/ Counting complainant once.

The Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) program compliance reviews were conducted by the USDA Office of Civil Rights Enforcement (OCRE) and the EEO Commission.

Goal Statement #2—To provide national leadership and direction in support of the agency's efforts to become a multicultural organization in accordance with the vision set forth in "Towards a Multicultural Organization" and related task force reports and recommendations.

The following performance indicators were identified to assess progress toward achievement of the above goal statement.

Performance Indicators:	Planned GPRA	Actual Accomps.
Percentage-wise the workforce is more diverse than in FY 1993	See table below 1/	See table below 1/
Increase of women and minorities in leadership positions	See table below 1/	See table below 1/

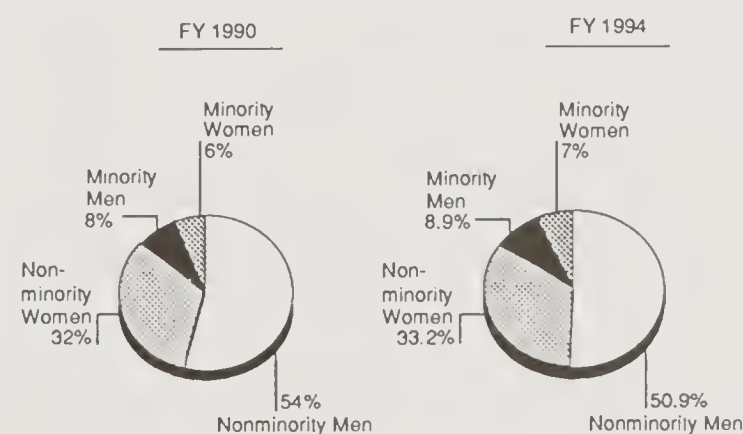
1/ The GPRA plan did not include specific measures.

The following table summarizes the trend of change in Forest Service workforce composition by gender from FY 1990 through FY 1994.

Fiscal Year →	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Nonminority men	54.0%	52.0%	52.0%	51.7%	50.9%
Nonminority women	32.0%	33.0%	33.0%	32.8%	33.2%
Minority men	8.0%	8.0%	8.0%	8.7%	8.9%
Minority women	6.0%	7.0%	7.0%	6.8%	7.0%
Permanent work force	33,781	35,682	36,137	34,942	31,536

Conclusion: Proportionally, there is a small gain in the categories of minority men and in both minority and nonminority women (GPRA figure 41).

GPRA Figure 41.
Composition of the Agency's Workforce



The following table compares the number and percent of all permanent and excepted-conditional employees in leadership positions, GS-14 and above, including Senior Executive Service (SES).

GS-14 and above positions, including SES						
Race/Nat. Origin	Women		Total		Percent	
	1993	1994	1993	1994	1993	1994
American Ind						
Alsk. Nat.	0	1	16	15	1.4	1.5
Asian Pac.						
Islander	4	2	12	9	1.1	0.9
African						
American	13	13	32	34	2.8	3.3
Hispanic	3	4	30	31	2.7	3.0
Caucasian	130	127	1,035	937	92.0	91.3
Total	150	147	1,125	1,026	100	100

Conclusion: Although there is a net loss in the number of minorities, there is a net gain in their proportion of the workforce due to the reduction of the total permanent workforce from 34,942 to 31,536.

Human Resource Programs

Program Description and Relevance to RPA Theme(s)—The human resources programs are relevant to the agency pursuit of "program enabling activities" by overseeing the involvement in various initiatives designed to provide work, training, and educational opportunities for the unemployed, underemployed, elderly, young, and others with special needs.

Job Corps Program

Goal Statement #1—To provide, through the operation of 18 Job Corps Civilian Conservation Centers, basic education and training to disadvantaged young men and women between the ages of 16 and 24.

The following performance indicator was identified to assess progress toward achievement of the above goal statement.

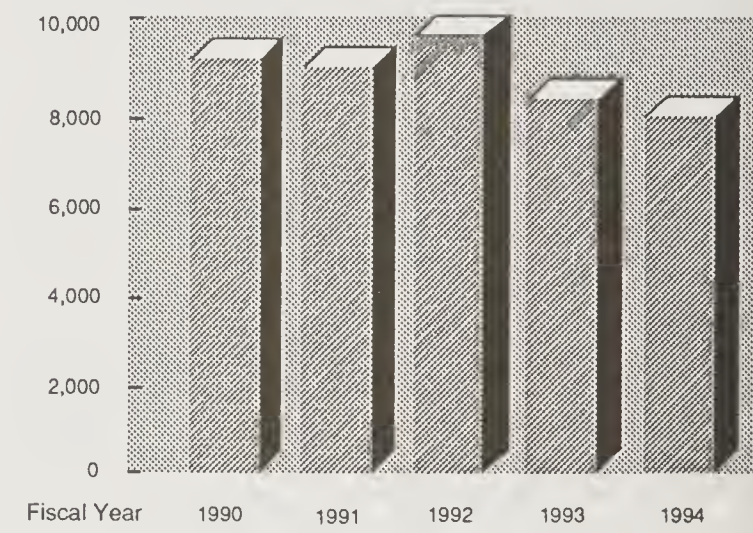
Performance Indicator:	Planned GPRA	Actual Accomps.
Number of Job Corps participants	3,874	7,976

Conclusion: The performance indicator established for this program goal was exceeded by 4,102 participants.

The number of participants is the number of young people enrolled in the Job Corps program at the conservation centers during the fiscal year. Historically, the number of Job Corps participants has exceeded the number of authorized positions at the 18 centers. The number of authorized positions is equivalent to the capacity of the centers (beds available) to house students. The average length of stay of Job Corps students at the centers is usually 6 to 7 months but can be as short as 1 week or as long as 2 years. The length of stay varies for many reasons such as students' health, personal and social concerns, availability of vocational offerings, etc. Normally, about 80 percent of the students are placed annually. This demonstrates that the program is effective in providing basic education and training to disadvantaged young people while increasing the pool of candidates to continue the diversification of the workforce.

In addition to receiving educational, social, and vocational training, the students worked in recreation management, water and soil improvement projects, facility construction, and fire suppression. The 18 centers reported \$20.2 MM in conservation work in support of the NFS. See GPRA figure 42 for the program indicator trend.

GPRA Figure 42.
Number of Job Corps Participants



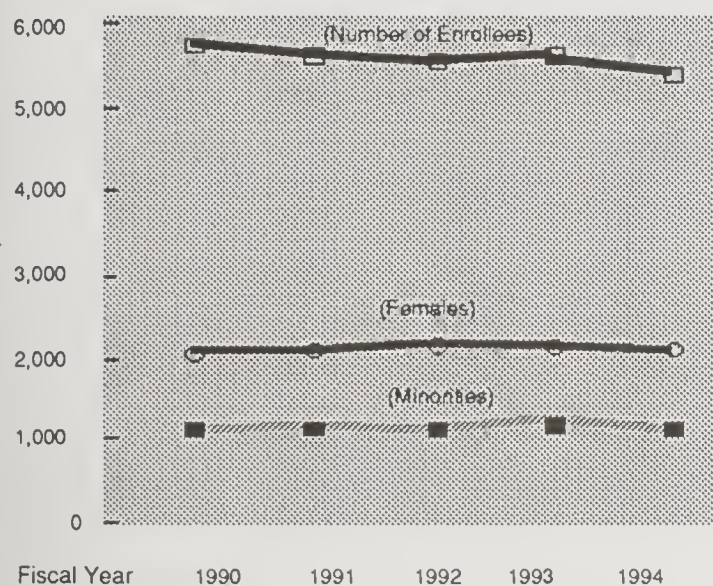
Goal Statement #2—To provide community service, part-time work experience, supplemental income, and training to senior citizens ages 55 and above through the Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP).

The following performance indicators were identified to assess progress toward achievement of the above goal statement.

Performance Indicators:	Planned GPRA		Actual Accomps.	
Number of enrollees in the SCSEP	4,323		5,476	
Female and minority participation rates in SCSEP	Fem. 1,945	Min. 919	Fem. 2,204	Min. 1,228

Conclusion: The performance indicators established for this program goal were exceeded. Female and minority participation rates in the SCSEP were 40 percent females and 22 percent minorities. See GPRA figure 43 for the program indicator trend.

GPRA Figure 43.
Number of Enrollees in the SCSEP and Female and Minority Participation Rates in SCSEP



The SCSEP has provided part-time employment and training opportunities for more than 70,000 enrollees aged 55 and older for over 22 years. This program supplements the permanent Forest Service workforce. Enrollees work in a variety of jobs such as receptionists, computer aides, electricians, office clerks, teachers' aides, carpenters, recreational assistants, and vehicle maintenance workers. By upgrading their skills through a variety of training programs, they become more competitive in the regular labor market.

Enrollees' successful participation in this program demonstrates how the agency is providing training, part-time work experience, and supplemental income to senior Americans of diverse backgrounds and assisting in the accomplishment of the human dimension goal.

Performance Goals Relating to General Support of Agency Mission

Environmental Coordination

Program Description and Relevance to RPA Theme(s)—This program is relevant to all 1990 RPA strategic program goals: 1) "recreation, wildlife, and fisheries resource enhancement," 2) "ensuring environmentally acceptable commodity production," 3) "improving scientific knowledge about natural resources," and 4) "responding to global resource issues," by ensuring that Forest Service activities are conducted in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), Council on Environmental Quality regulations (CEQ), and USDA policies and procedures.

Goal Statement—To provide national direction and leadership in implementing the NEPA to: 1) assure quality in implementation of agency environmental policy and procedures; 2) provide national leadership, technical assistance, and guidance in social impact analysis; 3) develop and conduct training for agency personnel in NEPA responsibilities and procedures, including CEQ regulations and Forest Service policy and procedures; and 4) coordinate with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), CEQ, and other Federal agencies on environmental matters affecting natural resources and Forest Service activities.

The Environmental Coordination (EC) Staff was combined with the Ecosystem Management and Land Management Planning Staffs to form the new Ecosystem Management (EM) Staff in April 1994. Although located in the NFS Deputy area, the EM Staff's charter continued EC coordination responsibilities with all Forest Service Deputy areas and field units.

The following performance indicators were identified to assess progress toward achievement of the above goal statement.

Performance Indicators:	Planned GPRA	Actual Accomps.
Percentage of documents rating 4 or better on a 1 to 5 scale	See Indicator 1 below	See Indicator 1
Number of requests fulfilled	See Indicator 2 below	See Indicator 2
Person-years of training to field units	See Indicator 3 below	1
Workshops, consultation, and tech. assistance exceeded FY 1993	See Indicator 4 below	See Indicator 4
Percentage of NEPA assistance offered above FY 1993 (see Ind. 5 below)	More than FY 1993	50% more
Percentage of collaboration compared to FY 1993 (see Ind. 6 below)	More than FY 1993	50% more

Indicator 1: "The percentage of sampled documents that receive a rating of at least 4 (on an ascending scale of 1 to 5) equals or exceeds the percentage that received such ratings in FY 1993." (As published in the FY 1994 GPRA plan)

The reorganization prevented implementation of planned new measures of quality for agency environmental policy and procedures. Instead, the agency continued using as quality measures both the number of NEPA-based litigation won or lost and the EPA's ratings for Forest Service draft environmental impact statements: 1) how well the document provides for mitigation of impacts (mitigation) and 2) how well the document addresses environmental concerns (disclosure).

Indicator 2: "The number of requests from outside agencies, foreign governments, and international organizations for NEPA-related and/or social impact analysis training that are fulfilled equals or exceeds the number that were fulfilled in FY 1993; and the unit cost per course is at or below FY 1993 levels." (As published in the FY 1994 GPRA plan)

The reorganization and subsequent reassignment of EC responsibilities within the new EM staff affected implementation of this indicator.

Indicator 3: "The number of person-years of training for Forest Service field units that is accomplished equals or exceeds the amount that was accomplished in FY 1993; and the unit cost per course is at or below FY 1993 levels." (As published in the FY 1994 GPRA plan)

In FY 1994, the Forest Service fulfilled NEPA training requirements and began the transition to updating and expanding the curriculum to reflect ecosystem management principles. Leadership for ongoing NEPA training was assigned to the Forest Service regions effective FY 1994. The agency initiated a new course in social impact analysis for NEPA in FY 1994 offering training to 125 employees or about 1 person year.

Indicator 4: "The percentage of workshop, consultation, and technical assistance visit requests that are fulfilled equals or exceeds the percentage fulfilled in FY 1993." (As published in the FY 1994 GPRA plan)

The reorganization and subsequent reassignment of EC responsibilities within the new EM staff affected implementation of this indicator.

Indicator 5: The percentage of NEPA technical assistance offered exceeded that provided in FY 1993 by about 50 percent. See general discussion after indicator 6.

Indicator 6: The percentage of collaboration requests to other agencies exceeded that provided in FY 1993 by about 50 percent.

This was due to the EC, LMP, and EM Staff combination and the new EM Staff's outreach efforts to other Federal agencies.

In FY 1994 the agency successfully met its environmental coordination responsibilities. Key actions in FY 1994 included the following:

- Completed and signed an umbrella memorandum of understanding with EPA.
- Implemented Social Impact Analysis (SIA) training to ensure appropriate integration of SIA as part of the NEPA process.
- Provided technical assistance on many special projects and initiatives including PACFISH, Global Climate Change, Spotted Owl, Bear Baiting Policy, RPA, and Forest Plan EIS/Plan Prototype.

Land and Resource Management Planning Regulations

Program Description and Relevance to RPA Theme(s)—This program is relevant to all 1990 RPA strategic program goals: 1) "recreation, wildlife, and fisheries resource enhancement," 2) "ensuring environmentally acceptable commodity production," 3) "improving scientific knowledge about natural resources," and 4) "responding to global resource issues," by guiding the development of Land and Resource Management Plans (LRMP) for the individual national forests pursuant to the requirements of the National Forest Management Act of 1976, as amended (NFMA).

Goal Statement—To complete (internal) revision of the LRMP regulations to reflect the principles of ecosystem management and streamline the forest planning process.

The following performance indicator was identified to assess progress toward achievement of the above goal statement.

Performance Indicator:	Planned GPRA	Actual Accomps.
The LRMP regulations are prepared and sent to USDA by September 30, 1994	1	1

Conclusion: The performance indicator established for this program goal was achieved as planned.

The planning regulations were sent to the Department in September 1994. Publication of the draft regulations in the Federal Register for the purpose of obtaining public comment occurred in April 1995.

The LRMP regulations guide the national forests and grasslands through the process of preparing and amending forest plans required by NFMA. This revision of the planning regulations will ensure that the Forest Service incorporates a consistent approach to applying ecosystem management principles to meet the agency's strategic goals.

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Table 1—Summary of National Forest System accomplishments compared to funded output levels and 5-year average—fiscal year 1994

Resource area	Activity	Units 1/	1994			1990-94 average accomplishment	1994 as percent of 5-year average
			Funded	Accomplished 2/	Percent of funded		
Resource Recreation Wilderness Wildlife & fish	Visitor use	MM RVD's	330.3	330.3	100	291	113
	Management	MM acres	34.6	34.6	100	34	101
	Habitat improvement	M acres	192.6	188.6	98	212	89
	Appropriated funds	M acres	-	214,343.3	NA	NA	NA
	K-V funds 3/		-	-	4/		
	Habitat improvement	Structures	14,503.0	14,346.5	99	19,002	76
	Appropriated funds	Structures	-	15,086.5	NA	NA	NA
	K-V funds						
	Habitat inventory	M acres	8,294.9	8,909.1	107	10,160	88
	Appropriated funds	M acres	-	26,428.0	NA	NA	NA
Range	K-V funds						
	Forage improvement	M acres	44.8	79.3	177	68	117
	Appropriated funds	M acres	-				
	K-V funds						
Timber	Forage improvement	Structures	2,303.5	2,393.1	104	2,609	92
	Appropriated funds	Structures	-				
	K-V funds	B bd. ft.	4.6	3.4	74	6	56
	Sales offering	MM acres		2.3		4	55
	Silvicultural exams						
	Reforestation 5/						
Soil & water	Appropriated funds	M acres	121.5	146.1	120	150	97
	K-V funds	M acres	-	288.8	NA	321	90
	Timber stand improvement	M acres	138.7	131.6	95	180	73
	Appropriated funds	M acres	-	131.4	NA	163	81
	K-V funds						
	Resource improvements	M acres	21.1	24.8	118	26	94
Minerals	Appropriated funds	M acres	-	6.4	NA		
	K-V funds						
	Soil inventory	M acres	4,242.1	5,926.6	140	8,634	69
	Leases and permits	Cases	19,148.0	23,577.4	123	25,446	93

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1—Summary of National Forest System accomplishments compared to funded output levels and 5-year average—fiscal year 1994--Continued

Resource area	Activity	Units 1/	1994			Percent of funded	1990-94 average accomplishment	1994 as percent of 5-year average
			Funded	Accomplished 2/				
Support	Trail construction/reconstruction	Miles	1,829.2	2,113.4		116	1,925	110
	Road construction							
	Appropriated funds							
	Construction	Miles	61.0	20		33	79	25
	Reconstruction	Miles	3,390.0	184.5		5	568	32
	Purchaser credit							
	Construction 6/	Miles	-	499.7		NA	1,080	46
	Reconstruction 6/	Miles	-	1,748.9		NA	2,648	66
	Fuel management							
	Appropriated funds	M acres	340.6	384.7		113	337	114
	Brush disposal funds	M acres	199.4	224.6		113	311	72
	Land acquired							
	Purchase and donation	M acres	68.8	72.9		106	99	74
	Exchanges	M acres	63.8	75.8		119	100	76
	Landline location	Miles	2,802	2,704.0		97	3,703	73

1/ M = thousand, MM = million, B = billion, RVD = recreation visitor day.

2/ Does not include accomplishments from contributed funding sources.

3/ K-V = Knutson Vandenberg Act.

4/ NA = not applicable; not available.

5/ Includes natural regeneration without site preparation.

6/ Includes miles turned back to the Forest Service for construction or reconstruction (purchaser election program).

Table 2--National Forest System funding--fiscal year 1994 compared to long-term program costs

	1994 Actual 1/	1995 RPA2/ 1,000 constant 1994 dollars	Percent of 1994 Actual to 1995 RPA
Minerals area management	33,017	49,852	66
Real estate management	34,880	NA 3/	NA
Landline location	28,783	NA	NA
Maintenance of facilities	26,476	32,857	81
Cooperative law enforcement	55,130	49,852 4/	111
Forest road maintenance	79,180 5/	135,960	58
Recreation use	224,522	NA	NA
Forest trail maintenance	34,543	NA	NA
Sales administration and management	184,606	303,644	61
Reforestation and stand improvement	62,339 6/	80,443	77
Wildlife and fish habitat management	121,130	172,216	70
Range management	44,127	NA	NA
Range betterment fund	4,600	NA	NA
Soil, water and air management	77,984	82,709	94
Subtotal	1,011,317	907,533	111
General Administration (subtotal)	298,174	375,023	80
Forest fire protection	190,108	223,201	85
Fighting forest fires	190,222	148,423	128
Subtotal	380,330	371,624	102
Youth Conservation Corps (subtotal)	(1,000)	NA	NA
Construction:			
Construction of facilities 7/	94,437	NA	NA
Forest road construction	97,345	NA	NA
Forest trail construction	32,310	NA	NA
Forest roads purchaser construction 8/	(60,000)	NA	NA
Transfer to salvage	0	NA	NA
Subtotal	224,092	0	NA

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2--National Forest System funding--fiscal year 1994 compared to long-term program costs—Continued

	1994 Actual 1/	1995 RPA2/	Percent of 1994 Actual to 1995 RPA
	<i>1,000 constant 1994 dollars</i>		
Land acquisition	64,250	NA	NA
Acquisition of lands for National Forests, special acts	1,212	NA	NA
Acquisition of lands to complete land exchange	203	NA	NA
Gifts, donations and bequests	96	NA	NA
Permanent appropriations	542,774	NA	NA
Trust funds	298,404	NA	NA
Subtotal	906,939	NA	NA
Total	2,820,852	NA	NA

1/ Information from the FY 1995 Explanatory Notes

2/ Information from 1990 RPA Program.

3/ NA = not applicable; not available.

4/ Includes NFS, cooperative, and drug enforcement/law enforcement activities.

5/ Does not include \$1,172,590 of Washington Office and National Commitment funds.

6/ Includes reforestation trust fund dollars.

7/ Excludes construction of research facilities.

8/ This account was taken off budget in 1982. For comparison, the amounts are shown as non-add items.

Table 3—National Forest System funding—fiscal years 1990-94

	1994	1993	1992	1991 1/	1990
	1,000 dollars actual				
Minerals area management	33,017	34,812	34,332	30,380	28,414
Real estate management	34,880	36,024	35,430	31,192	25,973
Landline location	28,783	30,873	32,251	29,844	30,710
Maintenance of facilities	26,476	26,495	26,283	24,866	21,142
Cooperative law enforcement	55,130	15,479	8,377	15,538	11,082
Forest road maintenance	79,180	81,936	85,891	91,303	96,384
Forest trail maintenance	34,543	31,332	30,549	28,228	24,459
Sales administration and management	184,606	219,033	263,745	263,133	251,796
Reforestation and stand improvement 3/	62,339	92,306	96,521	101,960	99,995
Recreation use	224,522	229,742	216,396	198,817	153,613
Wildlife and fish habitat management	121,130	116,364	112,500	106,626	81,500
Range management	44,127	44,443	43,153	39,473	32,966
Soil, water and air management	77,984	72,325	76,243	72,153	61,612
Subtotal	1,006,717	1,031,164	1,061,671	1,033,513	919,646
General Administration (subtotal)	298,174	305,941	303,786	292,333	272,154
Forest fire protection	190,108	189,163	187,411	179,899	177,792
Fighting forest fires	190,222	185,411	110,589	118,035	611,850
Subtotal	380,330	374,574	298,000	297,934	789,642
Youth Conservation Corps (subtotal) 4/	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)
Construction	94,437	83,868	77,497	82,578	40,593
Construction of facilities 5/	97,345	140,586	168,989	173,072	164,356
Forest road construction	32,310	27,233	21,667	21,479	18,611
Forest trail construction	(60,000)	(110,669)	(113,000)	(118,690)	(120,310)
Forest roads purchaser construction 6/	0	-2,750	NA 7/	NA	NA
Transfer to salvage	20,000				
Watershed restoration					
Subtotal	244,092	248,937	268,153	277,129	223,560

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3--National Forest System funding--fiscal years 1990-94--Continued

	1994	1993	1992	1991 1/	1990
	1,000 dollars actual				
Land acquisition					63,433
Acquisition of lands for National Forests, special acts	64,250	62,412	88,306	88,695	
Acquisition of lands to complete land exchange	1,212	1,180	1,134	1,097	1,045
Early Winters land exchange	203	151	1,230	105	13
Gifts, donations and bequests	0	0	0	497	0
Range betterment	96	5	96	1	3
Permanent appropriations	4,600	4,647	4,795	4,546	4,915
Trust funds	542,774	539,240	550,562	569,144	638,040
	298,404	310,191	303,379	281,974	260,137
Total	2,840,852	2,878,442	2,881,112	2,846,968	3,172,588

1/ Post sequestration with supplemental

2/ Does not include \$1,172,590 of Washington Office and National Commitment funds.

3/ Includes reforestation trust fund dollars.

4/ Appropriations Act required minimum level of funding from National Forest funds; amounts not included in totals.

1990 - operated a \$2.1 million program from available funds.

1991 - operated a \$1.8 million program from available funds.

1992 - operated a \$2.5 million program from available funds.

1993 - operated a \$2.1 million program from available funds.

1994 - operated a \$1.7 million program from available funds.

5/ Excludes construction of research facilities.

6/ This account was taken off budget in 1982. For comparison, the amounts are shown as non-add items.

7/ NA = not applicable; not available.

Table 4—Summary of National Forest System 1994 accomplishments compared to long-term program trends

Resource area	Activity	Units 1/	1995 RPA		Percent of change comparisons	
			1994 Actual	projections 2/	1993 Actual	1994 Actual to 1995 RPA
Final output 3/ Timber Recreation Range Minerals	Sales offering	B board ft		10.8		
	Visitor use 4/	MM RVD's	3.4		4.6	-26
	Permitted grazing	MM RVD's	330.3	308.0	295.5	12
	Applications, proposals, and administration	MM AUM's	9.9	9.3	9.8	1
	User-days of recreation	MM AD's	23.6	37.9	25.8	-9
Wildlife & fish			86.7	6/	110.1	-21
						61
Intermediate output 7/						NA
Timber	Reforestation 8/	M acres	441.1	416.0	450.4	-2
	Timber stand improvement	M acres	264.6	323.0	335.9	-21
Wildlife & fish	Habitat improvement	M acres	188,621.0	9/	202,868.0	9/
	Habitat improvement	Structures	14,347.0	9/	18,192.0	9/
	Habitat inventory	M acres	8,909,145.0	9/	8,405,603.0	9/
	Management	MM acres	34.6	35.3	34.6	0
Wilderness Soil & water	Resource improvement	M acres	24.8	9/	24.0	9/
	Soil inventory	M acres	5,926.6	9/	5,355.0	9/
Range	Forage improvements	M acres	79.3	9/	71.2	9/
	Forage improvements	Structures	2,393.1	9/	2,604.1	9/
Trails	Construction/reconstruction	Miles	2,113.4	2,396.0	1,976.0	7
Roads	Construction/reconstruction	Miles	2,453.1	11/	3,441.6	11/
Fire	Fuels management	M acres	384.7	12/	382.9	12/
Lands	Purchase and donation	M acres	72.9		116.0	-37
						NA
						13
						221
						103
						NA

1/ B = billion, MM = million, M = thousand, RVD's = recreation visitor-days, AUM's = animal unit months, AD's = activity days. (The estimate for 1994 actual wildlife & fish activity days is based on the 1991 U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Survey of Hunting, Fishing and Wildlife Associated Recreation. The estimate for 1993 is based on the 1985 Survey; therefore the difference is due to calibration.)

2/ Information derived from 1990 RPA Program.

3/ Final output = forest and rangeland goods and services purchased or consumed by the private sector or individual consumers.

4/ AD's are included in RVD's.

5/ Reported as operations in the 1990 RPA Program.

6/ These items were not reported in the RPA Program.

7/ Intermediate output = work performed by the Forest Service that contributes to the production of final outputs.

8/ Includes acres from carryover funds, and does not include accomplishments from contributed funds.

9/ Acres accomplished with appropriated funds. FY 1993 published numbers were updated.

10/ Does not include trail reconstruction.

11/ Includes appropriated and purchaser roads.

12/ Includes accomplishments from appropriated funds and brush disposal funds.

Table 5—Draft and final forest plan environmental impact statements filed with the Environmental Protection Agency by region as of September 30, 1994 1/

Northern Region	Rocky Mountain Region	Southwestern Region	Intermountain Region
<i>Final</i>	<i>Final</i>	<i>Final</i>	<i>Final</i>
Flathead (MT)	Rio Grande (CO) 2/	Cibola (NM)	Bridger-Teton (WY)
Lewis & Clark (MT)	Nebraska (NE)	Tonto (AZ)	Boise (ID)
Beaverhead (MT)	Bighorn (WY) 3/	Carson (NM)	Uinta (UT)
Helena (MT)	Arapaho-Roosevelt (CO) 2/	Coronado (AZ)	Wasatch-Cache (UT)
Lolo (MT)	Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, and Gunnison (CO)	Gila (NM)	Targhee (ID) 2/
Bitterroot (MT)	Routt (CO) 2/	Lincoln (NM)	Caribou (ID)
Custer (MT)	San Juan (CO)	Prescott (AZ)	Fishlake (UT)
Deerlodge (MT)	Black Hills (SD) 4/	Apache-Sitgreaves (AZ)	Toiyabe (NV)
Nez Perce (ID)	White River (CO)	Coconino (AZ)	Dixie (UT)
Gallatin (MT)	Pike-San Isabel (CO)	Santa Fe (NM)	Humboldt (NV)
Idaho Panhandle (ID)	Medicine Bow (WY)	Kaibab (AZ)	Payette (ID)
Clearwater (ID)	Shoshone (WY) 3/		Challis (ID)
Kootenai (MT)			Ashley (UT)
			Sawtooth (ID)
			Manti-LaSal (UT)
			Salmon (ID)
Pacific Southwest Region	Pacific Northwest Region	Southern Region	Eastern Region
<i>Draft</i>	<i>Final</i>	<i>Final</i>	<i>Final</i>
Klamath (CA) 5/	Deschutes (OR)	Francis Marion (SC) 2/	Hoosier (IN)
Shasta-Trinity (CA) 5/	Okanogan (WA)	Sumter (SC)	Nicolet (WI)
Mendocino (CA) 5/	Wallowa-Whitman (OR)	Mississippi (MS)	Superior (MN)
Six Rivers (CA) 5/	Wenatchee (WA)	Kisatchie (LA)	Monongahela (WV)
	Olympic (WA)	Chattahoochee-	Chippewa (MN)
<i>Final</i>	Siuslaw (OR)	Oconee (GA)	Allegheny (PA)
Cleveland (CA)	Umatilla (OR)	Daniel Boone (KY)	Huron-Manistee (MI)
Angeles (CA)	Gifford Pinchot (WA)	Jefferson (VA) 2/	Chequamegon (WI)
Plumas (CA) 3/	Mt. Hood (OR)	George Washington (VA) 6/	Mark Twain (MO)
Sequoia (CA) 3/	Umpqua (OR)	Caribbean (PR) 2/	Hiawatha (MI)
Los Padres (CA)	Malheur (OR)	Cherokee (TN)	Ottawa (MI)
Inyo (CA) 3/	Rogue River (OR)	Ozark-St. Francis (AR)	White Mountain (NH)
Eldorado (CA) 3/	Mt. Baker (WA)	Florida (FL) 2/	Green Mountain (VT)
San Bernardino (CA)	Winema (OR)	Ouachita (AR)	Shawnee (IL)
Lake Tahoe Basin 3/	Willamette (OR)	Alabama (AL)	Wayne (OH)
Management Unit (CA)	Colville (WA)	Croatan-Uwharrie (NC)	
Tahoe (CA) 3/	Siskiyou (OR)	Nantahala-Pisgah (NC)	
Modoc (CA) 3/	Fremont (OR)	Texas (TX)	
Stanislaus (CA) 3/	Ochoco (OR)		
Sierra (CA) 3/			
Lassen (CA) 3/			
			Alaska Region
			<i>Final</i>
			Chugach (AK)
			Tongass (AK) 4/

1/ Includes forest plans filed in previous years.

2/ Plans in revision process with Notice of Intent issued.

3/ Significant Amendment Notice of Intent issued.

4/ Revised plans issued in draft.

5/ Withdrew previous draft due to spotted owl listing; issued revised drafts in FY 1993.

6/ Revised Plan issued in final.

Table 6—National Forest System lands administered by the Forest Service as of September 30, 1994

State, Commonwealth, or Territory	National forests, purchase units, research areas, and other areas	National grasslands	Land utilization projects	Total
<i>Acres</i>				
Alabama	662,715	0	40	662,755
Alaska	22,053,445	0	0	22,053,445
Arizona	11,250,006	0	0	11,250,006
Arkansas	2,551,017	0	0	2,551,017
California	20,606,994	18,425	0	20,625,419
Colorado	13,867,569	628,379	0	14,495,948
Connecticut	24	0	0	24
Florida	1,136,990	0	0	1,136,990
Georgia	864,063	0	0	864,063
Hawaii	1	0	0	1
Idaho	20,399,384	47,756	0	20,447,140
Illinois	272,492	0	0	272,492
Indiana	193,036	0	0	193,036
Kansas	0	108,175	0	108,175
Kentucky	684,454	0	0	684,454
Louisiana	603,288	0	0	603,288
Maine	53,040	0	0	53,040
Michigan	2,852,991	0	959	2,853,950
Minnesota	2,826,931	0	0	2,826,931
Mississippi	1,155,613	0	0	1,155,613
Missouri	1,490,087	0	0	1,490,087
Montana	16,868,073	0	0	16,868,073
Nebraska	257,653	94,480	0	352,133
Nevada	5,813,980	0	0	5,813,980
New Hampshire	723,296	0	0	723,296
New Mexico	9,189,925	136,417	240	9,326,582
New York	13,750	0	0	13,750
North Carolina	1,240,781	0	0	1,240,781
North Dakota	743	1,105,036	0	1,105,779
Ohio	220,020	0	0	220,020
Oklahoma	255,471	46,286	0	301,757
Oregon	15,549,233	111,352	856	15,661,441
Pennsylvania	513,229	0	0	513,229
Puerto Rico	27,831	0	0	27,831
South Carolina	611,269	0	0	611,269
South Dakota	1,145,277	866,610	0	2,011,887
Tennessee	631,713	0	0	631,713
Texas	637,448	117,531	0	754,979
Utah	8,109,316	0	0	8,109,316
Vermont	354,256	0	0	354,256
Virgin Islands	147	0	0	147
Virginia	1,650,526	0	0	1,650,526
Washington	9,170,370	0	738	9,171,108
West Virginia	1,032,135	0	0	1,032,135
Wisconsin	1,519,364	0	0	1,519,364
Wyoming	8,686,638	571,971	0	9,258,609
Total	187,746,584	3,852,418	2,833	191,601,835

Table 7--Miles of landline location by region--fiscal year 1994

Region	Total miles boundary	Miles Surveyed 1994	Miles Surveyed To Date	Maintained 1994
Northern (R-1)	27,725	391	8,895	147
Rocky Mountain (R-2)	48,850	304	8,275	110
Southwestern (R-3)	17,264	174	5,601	33
Intermountain (R-4)	20,960	216	4,565	88
Pacific Southwest (R-5)	26,700	274	12,238	50
Pacific Northwest (R-6)	25,627	282	16,077	380
Southern (R-8)	41,315	501	37,096	3,274
Eastern (R-9)	42,071	410	12,129	299
Alaska (R-10)	2,602	152	1,626	5
Total	253,114	2,704	106,502	4,386

Table 8--Land acquisition and exchange--fiscal years 1993 and 1994

	1994 Acres	1993 Acres
Purchase	72,889	116,000 1/
Exchange	75,757	82,252 2/

1/ Includes 115,838 acres purchased through Land & Water Conservation Fund and 162 acres through Acquisitions, Special Acts.

2/ Includes 252 acres of donations and contributions.

Table 9—Wildlife and fish habitat inventory and improvement by region--fiscal year 1994 1/

Region	Wildlife	Inland fish	Anadromous fish	Threatened, endangered & sensitive species	Total 2/
Northern (R-1)					
Acres of inventory	382,952.0	1,279.0	3,379.0	729,380.0	1,116,990.0
Acres of improvement	9,768.0	508.0	234.0	2,709.0	13,219.0
Structures	344.0	400.0	116.0	100.0	960.0
Rocky Mountain (R-2)					
Acres of inventory	284,914.4	6,843.3	0.0	201,623.9	493,381.6
Acres of improvement	11,345.3	485.5	0.0	4.5	11,835.3
Structures	317.5	275.0	0.0	54.0	646.5
Southwestern (R-3)					
Acres of inventory	165,686.0	214.0	0.0	1,214,140.0	1,380,040.0
Acres of improvement	12,432.5	170.5	0.0	3,248.0	15,851.0
Structures	575.0	407.5	0.0	67.0	1,049.5
Intermountain (R-4)					
Acres of inventory	213,512.0	2,019.0	394.0	587,480.0	803,405.0
Acres of improvement	3,325.0	434.0	79.0	5,750.5	9,588.5
Structures	220.0	348.0	60.0	101.0	729.0
Pacific Southwest (R-5)					
Acres of inventory	181,921.0	7,607.0	8,011.0	1,387,724.0	1,585,263.0
Acres of improvement	7,601.5	225.5	890.0	1,717.0	10,434.0
Structures	655.0	184.0	205.0	205.0	1,249.0
Pacific Northwest (R-6)					
Acres of inventory	195,861.0	14,791.0	45,026.0	1,297,366.0	1,553,044.0
Acres of improvement	10,241.0	756.0	949.0	2,457.0	14,403.0
Structures	900.0	327.0	622.0	111.5	1,960.5
Southern (R-8)					
Acres of inventory	46,424.0	8,900.0	0.0	553,053.0	608,377.0
Acres of improvement	26,958.2	3,290.0	0.0	52,922.0	83,170.2
Structures	1,323.0	1,119.0	0.0	1,274.0	3,716.0
Eastern (R-9)					
Acres of inventory	231,796.0	26,973.2	262.0	357,632.0	616,663.2
Acres of improvement	16,464.7	3,290.0	650.0	5,410.0	25,814.7
Structures	1,525.0	1,260.0	180.0	891.0	3,856.0
Alaska (R-10)					
Acres of inventory	220,954.0	22,479.0	154,844.0	353,704.0	751,981.0
Acres of improvement	520.0	21.0	3,764.0	0.0	4,305.0
Structures	25.0	40.0	115.0	0.0	180.0
Total 2/					
Acres of inventory	1,924,020.4	91,105.5	211,916.0	6,682,102.9	8,909,144.8 3/
Acres of improvement	98,656.2	9,180.5	6,566.0	74,218.0	188,620.7 4/
Structures	5,884.5	4,360.5	1,298.0	2,803.5	14,346.5 5/

1/ Includes activities accomplished with appropriated Protection and Maintenance Funds.

2/ May not add due to rounding.

3/ In addition, 963,713.8 acres were inventoried with contributed funds, 26,428.0 with timber sale (K-V) funds, and 0 with carryover funds.

4/ In addition, 116,253.6 acres were improved with contributed funds, 214,343.3 with timber sale (K-V) funds, and 750 with carryover funds.

5/ In addition, 2,761.9 structures were completed with contributed funds, 15,086.5 with timber sale (K-V) funds, and 0 with carryover funds.

Table 10--Total recreation use on National Forest System lands by State--fiscal years 1990-94

State, Commonwealth, or Territory 1/	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990
	1,000 RVD's 2/				
Alabama	685.9	832.6	700.6	676.7	698.1
Alaska	5,723.6	5,514.8	5,887.5	5,717.9	5,413.6
Arizona	32,031.3	30,972.6	25,543.7	21,548.8	19,038.5
Arkansas	2,136.4	2,105.7	2,153.0	2,109.0	2,440.9
California	72,533.2	69,981.2	67,614.1	65,220.8	61,006.6
Colorado	32,173.1	30,106.3	29,053.0	25,998.0	25,204.2
Florida	3,157.4	3,123.7	3,104.4	3,080.8	2,961.2
Georgia	3,017.7	3,033.0	2,993.3	2,839.1	2,833.3
Idaho	14,238.5	13,455.0	13,086.8	12,908.5	11,819.1
Illinois	1,079.7	1,028.5	899.5	843.4	1,637.7
Indiana	508.9	501.0	551.8	594.0	568.8
Kansas	84.4	82.9	75.5	66.1	61.3
Kentucky	2,151.7	2,106.2	2,112.5	2,111.5	2,446.5
Louisiana	564.3	532.9	507.1	486.4	527.3
Maine	113.7	113.6	60.7	60.7	57.7
Michigan	4,867.6	5,011.3	4,755.0	8,153.0	4,916.4
Minnesota	5,715.3	5,676.2	5,738.5	4,956.4	5,399.3
Mississippi	1,348.9	1,317.8	1,297.5	1,285.1	1,177.1
Missouri	2,061.2	1,931.2	1,803.4	1,742.3	1,712.6
Montana	11,380.7	11,001.4	11,046.3	10,595.3	9,703.6
Nebraska	260.7	260.2	200.1	147.1	148.7
Nevada	3,359.8	3,677.1	3,360.0	3,283.1	3,277.9
New Hampshire	3,242.8	3,242.8	3,036.9	4,013.5	2,675.6
New Mexico	9,122.4	8,775.1	8,602.6	8,065.3	7,704.2
New York	34.5	35.0	31.2	45.0	71.5
North Carolina	6,413.8	6,158.4	5,767.3	5,691.8	5,472.0
North Dakota	113.9	135.2	142.2	198.6	168.5
Ohio	685.8	679.5	671.7	521.6	504.4
Oklahoma	398.5	358.2	368.8	373.0	386.8
Oregon	37,029.3	19,285.2	19,898.0	21,036.5	21,035.7
Pennsylvania	2,991.6	2,950.3	2,942.0	2,976.5	2,631.2
Puerto Rico	296.1	296.1	289.3	280.1	185.6
South Carolina	956.3	944.3	950.3	942.8	816.1
South Dakota	3,395.7	3,351.9	3,243.7	3,095.4	2,965.5
Tennessee	2,989.9	2,956.9	2,977.5	2,923.8	2,826.0
Texas	2,383.9	2,302.9	2,273.4	2,253.1	2,154.8
Utah	17,428.6	15,157.1	18,413.2	13,336.7	12,744.1
Vermont	1,730.4	1,727.7	1,564.7	1,570.5	1,368.9
Virginia	4,697.1	4,476.5	4,268.8	4,173.4	3,900.1
Washington	24,796.9	18,735.1	18,739.9	22,458.0	22,451.1
West Virginia	1,451.3	1,353.6	1,264.1	1,339.8	1,234.4
Wisconsin	2,354.5	2,732.5	2,185.1	2,215.3	2,094.9
Wyoming	8,641.1	7,453.6	7,515.5	6,914.3	6,608.8
Total	330,348.4	295,473.1	287,690.5	278,849.0	263,050.6

1/ Unlisted States have no Forest Service recreation programs.

2/ One recreation visitor-day (RVD) is the recreation use of National Forest land or water that aggregates 12 visitor-hours. This may entail 1 person for 12 hours, 12 persons for 1 hour, or any equivalent combination of individual or group use, either continuous or intermittent.

Table 11—State summary of total recreation use on National Forest System lands by activity—fiscal year 1994

State, Commonwealth, or Territory 1/	Camping, picnicking & swimming	Mechanized travel & viewing scenery	Hiking, horseback riding & water travel	Winter sports	Resorts, cabins & organization camps
<i>1,000 RVD's 2/</i>					
Alabama	192.3	116.8	67.0	0.0	0.4
Alaska	371.5	3,687.7	353.7	85.4	163.7
Arizona	7,662.9	13,586.3	2,753.1	345.4	951.1
Arkansas	584.1	532.6	215.1	0.1	24.9
California	15,299.9	23,534.9	5,163.9	4,063.0	8,063.6
Colorado	6,556.3	10,231.6	2,576.5	7,273.5	745.0
Florida	1,716.6	488.6	178.8	0.0	217.0
Georgia	899.5	985.3	389.8	2.2	46.3
Idaho	4,326.1	3,970.3	1,242.6	853.5	603.0
Illinois	248.7	389.2	171.7	1.8	8.2
Indiana	207.6	66.9	68.3	0.3	1.4
Kansas	16.8	27.0	2.8	0.0	1.9
Kentucky	664.8	668.6	255.5	1.0	17.3
Louisiana	185.7	151.4	22.3	0.0	23.4
Maine	22.0	45.8	17.1	4.2	3.6
Michigan	1,570.4	1,581.3	246.0	95.6	117.4
Minnesota	1,877.3	1,052.2	867.3	104.4	458.8
Mississippi	244.8	355.4	119.9	0.0	10.8
Missouri	610.8	575.1	332.3	0.0	10.6
Montana	2,184.7	3,664.3	1,208.0	619.7	412.8
Nebraska	68.5	85.7	20.2	0.4	3.3
Nevada	975.1	1,030.0	390.4	299.2	139.5
New Hampshire	680.9	1,237.2	366.1	631.3	222.2
New Mexico	3,024.8	2,101.4	692.2	791.4	251.5
New York	15.8	5.7	3.4	1.7	0.0
North Carolina	1,604.3	2,223.2	1,089.3	13.8	96.0
North Dakota	14.7	28.0	12.8	0.9	0.0
Ohio	111.7	136.0	78.0	1.0	0.0
Oklahoma	59.6	178.6	49.9	0.0	0.0
Oregon	11,289.5	11,719.1	3,889.7	1,583.9	2,027.7
Pennsylvania	909.5	1,275.6	274.3	19.0	53.7
Puerto Rico	109.2	102.2	23.1	0.0	7.8
South Carolina	261.7	223.6	127.2	0.0	0.8
South Dakota	237.7	2,481.7	183.4	21.9	115.4
Tennessee	1,158.6	881.9	304.3	4.9	97.3
Texas	652.8	450.1	115.0	0.0	26.3
Utah	6,131.2	5,212.5	1,227.7	1,190.1	828.2
Vermont	127.3	288.7	95.0	925.0	74.6
Virginia	1,120.7	1,564.6	459.2	29.0	19.3
Washington	5,165.5	11,490.7	3,384.2	1,090.6	1,119.9
West Virginia	534.7	305.5	146.1	5.4	36.9
Wisconsin	535.9	751.0	120.8	34.9	18.5
Wyoming	2,089.8	2,552.9	1,289.9	384.0	847.7
Total	82,322.3	112,037.2	30,593.9	20,478.5	17,867.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11—State summary of total recreation use on National Forest System lands by activity—fiscal year 1994--
Continued

Hunting	Fishing	Non-consumptive fish & wildlife use	Other recreation activities	Total	State, Commonwealth, or Territory 1/
1,000 RVD's 2/					
160.0	67.2	4.6	77.6	685.9	Alabama
138.2	494.8	42.9	385.7	5,723.6	Alaska
1,079.0	907.2	480.3	4,266.0	32,031.3	Arizona
510.2	101.5	24.9	143.0	2,136.4	Arkansas
1,555.0	3,302.9	527.0	11,023.0	72,533.2	California
1,804.1	1,757.1	173.5	1,055.5	32,173.1	Colorado
233.9	172.5	21.4	128.6	3,157.4	Florida
374.2	191.9	35.8	92.7	3,017.7	Georgia
1,114.2	1,001.9	175.0	951.9	14,238.5	Idaho
129.3	42.5	17.5	70.8	1,079.7	Illinois
67.8	77.0	3.2	16.4	508.9	Indiana
8.3	13.8	2.5	11.3	84.4	Kansas
208.2	210.5	13.3	112.5	2,151.7	Kentucky
106.9	35.9	3.9	34.8	564.3	Louisiana
8.8	5.0	1.4	5.8	113.7	Maine
539.9	545.9	23.0	148.1	4,867.6	Michigan
331.0	861.5	34.6	128.2	5,715.3	Minnesota
398.0	93.2	30.3	96.5	1,348.9	Mississippi
275.6	132.5	19.3	105.0	2,061.2	Missouri
1,086.2	883.8	142.0	1,179.2	11,380.7	Montana
59.5	2.4	2.6	18.1	260.7	Nebraska
161.9	80.6	67.4	215.7	3,359.8	Nevada
37.7	29.0	13.9	24.5	3,242.8	New Hampshire
549.1	322.2	173.1	1,216.7	9,122.4	New Mexico
4.4	1.4	0.8	1.3	34.5	New York
756.0	326.3	39.9	265.0	6,413.8	North Carolina
50.4	1.5	3.0	2.6	113.9	North Dakota
234.9	55.0	5.0	64.2	685.8	Ohio
66.4	20.7	10.2	13.1	398.5	Oklahoma
2,024.1	1,976.4	594.2	1,924.7	37,029.3	Oregon
173.0	182.0	23.4	81.1	2,991.6	Pennsylvania
0.0	0.0	2.2	51.6	296.1	Puerto Rico
210.3	58.7	13.2	60.8	956.3	South Carolina
100.4	127.7	11.9	115.6	3,395.7	South Dakota
246.8	186.3	28.4	81.4	2,989.9	Tennessee
231.7	791.3	24.4	92.3	2,383.9	Texas
889.5	998.9	74.4	876.1	17,428.6	Utah
85.5	24.2	31.4	78.7	1,730.4	Vermont
836.3	352.7	72.3	243.0	4,697.1	Virginia
853.3	420.0	120.2	1,152.5	24,796.9	Washington
224.7	136.6	10.6	50.8	1,451.3	West Virginia
232.6	492.4	9.2	159.2	2,354.5	Wisconsin
603.6	386.1	80.7	406.4	8,641.1	Wyoming
18,760.9	17,871.0	3,188.8	27,228.0	330,348.4	Total

1/ Unlisted States have no Forest Service recreation programs.

2/ One recreation visitor-day (RVD) is the recreation use of National Forest land or water that aggregates 12 visitor-hours. This may entail 1 person for 12 hours, 12 persons for 1 hour, or any equivalent combination of individual or group use, either continuous or intermittent.

Table 12--Trail miles on the National Forest System by State--fiscal years 1992-94 1/

State, Commonwealth, or Territory 2/	1994			1993			1992		
	Total	Const/Reconst 3/	Maintained	Total	Const/Reconst 3/	Maintained	Total	Const/Reconst 3/	Maintained
Alabama	279.3	14.0	147.0	264.5	24.0	153.5	260.1	8.5	130.8
Alaska	908.2	26.2	481.4	896.3	21.0	517.1	833.3	9.7	492.4
Arizona	4,499.8	66.8	707.7	4,443.3	62.1	673.0	4,260.7	180.3	788.7
Arkansas	849.3	62.0	340.5	829.5	24.5	446.7	771.2	60.2	534.0
California	15,098.0	348.4	7,314.5	14,822.4	240.7	7,938.1	13,973.2	151.0	7,313.8
Colorado	9,703.7	55.8	4,431.4	9,065.0	174.6	4,260.1	9,358.0	131.1	4,746.6
Florida	348.9	10.7	111.0	348.9	8.0	161.4	350.8	6.0	223.1
Georgia	706.0	8.7	310.7	705.6	10.3	245.4	700.0	1.0	280.8
Idaho	19,075.6	184.4	11,027.9	18,714.1	95.6	11,118.6	19,044.6	175.5	10,396.4
Illinois	301.7	12.2	37.9	301.7	13.5	95.7	220.0	13.5	49.7
Indiana	124.5	3.5	124.5	157.5	58.0	97.5	146.0	0.0	146.0
Kansas	70.0	0.0	46.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.5	2.0	14.5
Kentucky	502.4	13.5	131.8	502.4	11.3	167.0	466.7	18.9	205.4
Louisiana	234.9	82.0	70.0	179.3	45.0	44.0	132.1	12.0	107.0
Maine	222.0	2.0	222.0	222.0	2.0	222.0	120.0	0.0	120.0
Michigan	3,067.7	60.4	2,786.9	2,970.7	87.0	1,921.7	2,920.8	99.0	2,497.4
Minnesota	1,878.0	35.0	1,878.0	1,694.0	6.0	1,694.0	2,649.0	53.5	2,649.0
Mississippi	356.2	89.3	246.7	320.4	17.9	155.1	298.4	32.0	182.9
Missouri	752.0	63.6	752.0	687.0	92.8	687.0	650.0	63.5	619.0
Montana	15,150.1	208.5	9,310.8	14,588.1	187.1	9,587.5	14,492.3	163.3	9,169.2
Nebraska	54.0	0.0	46.0	57.0	3.0	41.0	54.0	1.0	41.0
Nevada	1,636.7	20.5	534.7	1,633.4	8.7	485.2	1,639.9	9.0	654.0
New Hampshire	1,263.7	5.0	1,263.7	1,263.7	5.0	1,263.7	1,308.0	47.8	1,308.0
New Mexico	4,234.0	38.5	1,070.0	4,208.4	42.5	1,278.2	4,126.7	63.9	1,270.1
New York	37.0	0.0	37.0	37.0	3.0	37.0	31.0	0.3	31.0
North Carolina	1,638.4	18.0	397.0	1,642.2	16.9	333.1	1,500.1	26.1	369.5
North Dakota	38.4	0.0	9.3	38.4	0.0	34.1	34.9	1.5	32.6
Ohio	299.5	0.0	299.5	295.0	22.0	295.0	260.0	30.0	260.0
Oklahoma	185.4	16.0	54.5	183.1	14.5	90.5	148.8	17.0	10.7
Oregon	11,493.8	169.9	7,908.7	11,013.1	206.7	9,026.8	11,008.3	105.2	8,303.8
Pennsylvania	644.1	16.0	552.2	630.5	27.0	574.1	648.8	22.0	555.4
Puerto Rico	21.1	2.0	11.0	21.1	1.0	4.0	21.1	2.5	6.0
South Carolina	441.3	4.7	229.4	316.6	4.1	116.3	316.6	23.3	226.0
South Dakota	274.4	3.6	274.4	235.8	29.7	224.8	234.2	12.3	223.2
Tennessee	747.0	8.4	80.5	716.4	5.9	51.5	716.2	7.9	104.1

See footnotes at end of table

Table 12--Trail miles on the National Forest System by State--fiscal years 1992-94--Continued

State, Commonwealth, or Territory 2/	1994			1993			1992		
	Total	Const/Reconst	3/ Maintained	Total	Const/Reconst	3/ Maintained	Total	Const/Reconst	3/ Maintained
Texas	302.9	16.0	112.0	295.4	5.0	22.0	295.4	5.0	122.0
Utah	6,442.3	191.0	3,025.8	6,058.2	91.5	3,298.2	5,184.4	151.0	3,024.8
Vermont	1,028.0	65.6	832.7	1,028.0	44.5	832.7	965.2	20.4	769.9
Virginia	1888.8	13.7	375.1	1,801.0	33.0	458.8	1,832.9	40.5	379.3
Washington	9,116.3	84.3	6,861.9	9,089.8	139.6	7,153.4	9,004.9	131.0	6,693.0
West Virginia	980.8	17.7	622.9	947.3	17.6	349.6	944.6	24.1	443.5
Wisconsin	1,649.2	43.5	1,649.2	1,641.5	42.0	1,641.5	1,684.6	31.0	1,349.2
Wyoming	6083.8	32	3646.5	6,193.0	31.4	3,355.4	6,638.2	21.8	2,988.1
Total 4/	124,629.2	2,113.4	70,372.7	121,058.6	1,976.0	71,152.3	120,283.5	1,975.6	69,831.9

1/ Includes work accomplished by Human Resource Programs and volunteers.

2/ Unlisted States have no Forest Service recreation programs.

3/ Miles constructed include construction of new trails and reconstruction of existing trails. The predominant activity is reconstruction. Funds used are appropriated, other, and timber receipts.

4/ Totals may not add due to rounding.

5/ Additional constructed/reconstructed trail miles totaling 203.3 were accomplished by contributions (partnerships, volunteers, etc.) other than appropriated funds.

Table 13--Acres of the National Wilderness Preservation System by State--calendar years 1990-94 1/

State, Commonwealth, or Territory 2/	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990
<i>1,000 acres 3/</i>					
Alabama	32	33	33	33	33
Alaska	5,752	5,753	5,753	5,753	5,453
Arizona	1,345	1,345	1,345	1,345	1,345
Arkansas	117	117	117	117	116
California	4,305	4,305	4,302	3,902	3,902
Colorado	3,148	3,148	2,587	2,587	2,587
Florida	74	74	74	74	73
Georgia	114	113	113	89	89
Idaho	3,962	3,962	3,962	3,962	3,960
Illinois	26	26	26	26	0
Indiana	13	13	13	13	13
Kentucky	17	16	16	16	16
Louisiana	9	9	9	9	9
Maine	12	12	12	12	12
Michigan	92	92	92	92	92
Minnesota	810	807	803	802	799
Mississippi	6	6	6	6	5
Missouri	63	63	63	63	63
Montana	3,372	3,372	3,372	3,372	3,372
Nebraska	8	8	8	8	8
Nevada	786	786	786	786	788
New Hampshire	103	103	103	103	103
New Mexico	1,388	1,388	1,388	1,388	1,388
North Carolina	103	103	103	103	102
Oklahoma	15	14	14	14	14
Oregon	2,080	2,080	2,080	2,080	2,080
Pennsylvania	9	9	9	9	9
South Carolina	17	17	17	17	17
South Dakota	10	10	10	10	10
Tennessee	66	66	66	66	66
Texas	38	37	35	35	35
Utah	774	774	774	774	774
Vermont	59	59	59	59	59
Virginia	87	87	87	87	87
Washington	2,573	2,573	2,576	2,571	2,571
West Virginia	81	81	81	81	81
Wisconsin	42	42	42	42	42
Wyoming	3,080	3,080	3,080	3,080	3,080
Total 4/	34,588	34,584	34,017	33,586 5/	33,253

1/ Includes all changes to the Wilderness Preservation System through the 100th Congress.

2/ Unlisted States have no National Forest System acres in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

3/ Acreage for most States is estimated pending final map compilation; therefore, minor changes may occur between years.

4/ Total acreage is shown. The difference between the total and column sum is due to rounding.

5/ Correction in FY 1991: 10,000 acres should have been included for Boundary Peak on the Inyo National Forest in Nevada.

Table 14—Fuels treatment acreage accomplished by appropriation--fiscal year 1994

Region	Accomplishment		Total
	Forest fire protection	Brush disposal funds	
		<i>Acres</i>	
Northern (R-1)	22,407	22,966	45,373
Rocky Mountain (R-2)	12,554	9,173	21,727
Southwestern (R-3)	37,635	40,415	78,050
Intermountain (R-4)	9,331	17,461	26,792
Pacific Southwest (R-5)	17,357	31,710	49,067
Pacific Northwest (R-6)	34,996	99,126	134,122
Southern (R-8)	248,480	0	248,480
Eastern (R-9)	1,771	3,765	5,536
Alaska (R-10)	176	0	176
Total	384,707	224,616	609,323

Table 15--Pesticide use report--fiscal year 1994

Common name	Target pest or purpose	Treatment unit	Units treated	Quantity used
				Pounds 1/ 2/
Fungicides and fumigants:				
Benomyl	Disease	Acres	125.3	138.5
	Disease	Seedlings	3,686.0	243.0
	Seedling protection	Greenhouses	2.0	4.7
Borax	Disease	Acres	53,516.0	17,096.8
Captan	Disease	Acres	17.0	6.1
	Seedling protection	Greenhouses	16.0	4.3
Chlorothalonil	Disease	Acres	186.7	307.3
	Disease	Grafts	267.0	.5
	Disease	Seedlings	27,000.0	24.8
Chlorothalonil/Benomyl	Disease	Acres	.1	.1
DCNA	Disease	Acres	101.9	101.8
	Seedling protection	Greenhouses	1.0	1.2
Dazomet	Soil fumigant	Acres	57.0	20,339.0
Dimethyl 4,4-O Phenylenebis	Soil fumigant	Acres	1.5	.5
Dodine	Disease	Acres	7.8	10.1
Etridiazole	Seedling protection	Greenhouses	1.0	.3
Etridiazole/Thiophanate-methyl	Seedling protection	Greenhouses	1.0	.9
Maneb	Disease	Acres	19.1	22.0
Metalaxyl	Disease	Acres	7.8	5.2
	Seedling protection	Greenhouses	2.0	.1
Methyl bromide	Soil fumigant	Acres	8.8	2,886.0
Methyl bromide/Chloropicrin	Soil fumigant	Acres	104.1	36,623.0
Propiconazole	Disease	Acres	.5	.1
Thiophanate-methyl	Disease	Acres	53.8	34.8
	Seedling protection	Greenhouses	1.0	.1
Triadimefon	Disease	Acres	58.0	10.4
	Disease	Pounds of seed	629.0	.8
Vinclozolin	Seedling protection	Greenhouses	1.0	.5
Total 1994 fungicides and fumigants		Acres	54,265.4	
		Grafts	267.0	
		Greenhouses	25.0	
		Pounds of seed	629.0	
		Seedlings	30,686.0	
			Total Pounds	77,862.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15--Pesticide use report--fiscal year 1994--Continued

Common name	Target pest or purpose	Treatment unit	Units treated	Quantity used		
			Pounds 1/	2/		
Herbicides, algicides, and plant growth regulators:						
2,4-D	Aquatic vegetation	Acre feet	50.0	248.0		
	Noxious weeds	Acres	2,601.6	2,253.0		
	Vegetation	Acres	183.0	51.6		
2,4-D/2,4-DP/Dicamba	Noxious weeds	Acres	250.0	58.5		
2,4-D/Clopyralid	Noxious weeds	Acres	621.0	644.3		
2,4-D/Dicamba	General weeds	Acres	55.0	55.0		
	Noxious weeds	Acres	4,684.3	6,384.9		
	Vegetation	Acres	54.0	81.0		
2,4-D/Dicamba/Picloram	Noxious weeds	Acres	455.0	449.2		
2,4-D/Glyphosate	Noxious weeds	Acres	185.0	217.0		
2,4-D/Metsulfuron methyl	Noxious weeds	Acres	148.0	342.5		
2,4-D/Picloram	Noxious weeds	Acres	11,009.9	11,655.8		
	Vegetation	Acres	53.0	79.5		
	Wildlife habitat improvement	Acres	30.0	12.0		
2,4-D/Picloram/Clopyralid	Noxious weeds	Acres	86.0	57.9		
Chlorsulfuron	General weeds	Acres	20.0	1.0		
	Noxious weeds	Acres	.6	.6		
Clopyralid	Noxious weeds	Acres	739.4	207.3		
Clopyralid/Triclopyr	Noxious weeds	Acres	7.0	2.6		
Copper compounds	Vegetation	Acres	.7	.5		
DCPA	Vegetation	Acres	78.6	282.5		
Dapropamide	Nursery	Acres	13.6	39.5		
Dicamba	Noxious weeds	Acres	811.6	295.3		
	Vegetation	Acres	95.0	15.9		
	Wildlife habitat improvement	Acres	555.0	6.0		
Dicamba/Picloram	Noxious weeds	Acres	9.0	21.3		
Diuron	Campground	Acres	5.0	29.0		
	Vegetation	Acres	4.0	16.0		
Diuron/Imazapyr	Campground	Acres	13.0	44.5		
Diuron/Sulfometuron methyl	Rights-of-way	Acres	40.0	198.0		
Euopora/Terellia/Chaet./Bang.	Noxious weeds	Acres	6,400.0	4,100.0	Insects	
Fosamine ammonium	Noxious weeds	Acres	10.0	12.0		
	Rights-of-way	Acres	63.4	474.0		
	Rights-of way	Acres	63.2	261.6		
Fosamine ammonium/Triclopyr	Rights-of way	Acres	63.2	261.6		
Glyphosate	Aquatic vegetation	Acre feet	1.5	16.0		
	Conifer release	Acres	5,960.5	5,551.3		
	General weeds	Acres	120.1	389.2		
	Noxious weeds	Acres	1,277.8	1,106.7		
	Nursery	Acres	47.9	320.0		
	Recreation	Acres	39.0	39.0		
	Rights-of-way	Acres	81.3	280.5		
	Site preparation	Acres	3,644.0	4,453.0		
	Vegetation	Acres	550.6	690.8		
	Wildlife habitat improvement	Acres	415.0	316.0		
	Glyphosate/Imazapyr	Conifer release	Acres	294.0	10.9	
		Noxious weeds	Acres	227.0	525.5	
		Site preparation	Acres	588.0	1130.5	
	Glyphosate/Imazapyr/Triclopyr	Site preparation	Acres	158.0	474.0	
	Glyphosate/Oryzalin	Rights-of-way	Acres	2.7	1.7	
	Glyphosate/Sulfometuron methyl	General weeds	Acres	122.0	342.8	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15--Pesticide use report--fiscal year 1994--Continued

Common name	Target pest or purpose	Treatment unit	Units	Quantity
			treated	used
Pounds 1/ 2/				
Herbicides, algicides, and plant growth regulators (Continued)				
Glyphosate Triclopyr	Conifer release	Acres	473.0	895.7
	Site preparation	Acres	89.0	175.7
Hexazinone	Conifer release	Acres	3,170.5	4,737.9
	Noxious weeds	Acres	10.0	4.0
	Site preparation	Acres	2,509.0	5,211.7
	Vegetation	Acres	55.0	46.2
Hexazinone Sulfometuron methyl	Conifer release	Acres	990.0	174.5
	General weeds	Acres	684.0	58.0
Imazapyr	Conifer weeds	Acres	1,931.0	243.0
	Noxious weeds	Acres	5	.2
	Research	Acres	150.0	0.6
	Vegetation	Acres	6.0	2.0
Imazapyr Sulfometuron methyl	Conifer release	Acres	159.0	78.0
Imazapyr Triclopyr	Conifer release	Acres	3,924.0	1,437.7
	Site preparation	Acres	4,322.0	2,490.9
	Wildlife habitat improvement	Acres	275.0	101.4
Lactofen	Vegetation	Acres	.6	.2
Metsulfuron methyl	Noxious weeds	Acres	175.1	6.5
Oryzalin	Vegetation	Acres	4.0	12.0
Oxyfluorfen	General weeds	Acres	28.0	35.0
	Noxious weeds	Acres	34.5	14.2
	Nursery	Acres	47.0	18.8
	Site preparation	Acres	5.0	4.8
	Vegetation	Acres	195.1	67.4
Phenmedipham Desmedipham	Vegetation	Acres	.6	.3
Picloram	Conifer release	Acres	15.0	10.0
	Noxious weeds	Acres	11,171.6	4,476.1
	Thinning	Acres	72.0	12.8
	Vegetation	Acres	40.0	25.0
	Wildlife habitat improvement	Acres	2.0	1.0
Picloram Triclopyr	Site preparation	Acres	232.0	185.0
Prometon	Noxious weeds	Acres	6.0	56.5
Sethoxydim	General weeds	Acres	5.0	3.0
Simazine	Vegetation	Acres	4.0	20.0
Sulfometuron methyl	Conifer release	Acres	316.0	6.2
	Noxious weeds	Acres	2.0	.3
	Rights-of-way	Acres	13.8	.4
	Site preparation	Acres	1,402.0	1,402.0
	Wildlife habitat improvement	Acres	20.0	40.0
Tebuthiuron	Vegetation	Acres	10.0	3.3
Thiophanate methyl Triclopyr	Adv. oak regener.	Acres	258.0	208.0
	Conifer release	Acres	7,570.0	6,317.7
	General weeds	Acres	2.0	8.0
	Hardwood release	Acres	593.0	655.1
	Noxious weeds	Acres	72.1	66.3
	Research	Acres	5.0	15.0
	Rights-of-way	Acres	132.8	495.0
	Site preparation	Acres	11,536.0	11,818.7

See footnotes at end of table

Table 15--Pesticide use report--fiscal year 1994--Continued

Common name	Target pest or purpose	Treatment unit	Units treated	Quantity used	
				Pounds	1/
Herbicides, algicides, and plant growth regulators: (Continued)					
	Thinning	Acres	436.0		871.3
	Vegetation	Acres	470.0		325.5
	Wildlife habitat improvement	Acres	3,834.5		3,167.1
		Acre feet	51.5		
Total 1994 herbicides, algicides, and plant growth regulators		Acres	100,331.5		
			Insects		4,100.0
			Total Pounds		86,151.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15--Pesticide use report--fiscal year 1994--Continued

Common name	Target pest or purpose	Treatment unit	Units treated	Quantity used	
				Pounds	1/ 2/
Insecticides, acaricides, and pheromones:					
Acephate	Insect	Greenhouses	2.0		.4
Bifenthrin	Seed orchard	Acres	5.0		1.0
Borax	Insect	Buildings	1.0		8.0
Bt 3/	Insect	Acres	6,246.0	175,120.0	BIU
Carbaryl	Insect	Acres	435.0		84.3
	Insect	Trees	255.0		2.0
	Seedling protection	Greenhouses	1.0		1.5
	Vegetation	Trees	1,312.0		400.0
Chlorpyrifos	Insect	Acres	105.1		71.4
	Insect	Trees	97.0		6.3
Coumaphos	Insect	Head cattle	12,000.0		225.0
Dazomet	Insect	Acres	25.7		8,894
Decachlor/Acephate	Insect	Seedlings	2,100		.2
Diazinon	Insect	Acres	7.0		28.9
	Vector/Plague	Acres	657.0		51.3
Diflubenzuron	Insect	Acres	2,540.0		167.5
Dimethoate	Insect	Acres	21.6		10.7
Dursban	Insect	Acres	10.0		3.0
Esfenvalerate	Insect	Acres	804.2		14.4
	Insect	Trees	70.0		.9
Fenbutatin-oxide	Insect	Greenhouses	1.0		.1
	Insect	Seedlings	1,000.0		.1
Fenvalerate	Insect	Acres	17.0		1.7
Fluvalinate	Insect	Greenhouses	1.0		.1
Hydramethylnon	Insect	Acres	222.0		105.1
Kinoprene	Insect	Greenhouses	1.0		< 0.1
Malathion	Insect	Acres	1,397.00		709.0
Methoprene	Vector/Plague	Acres	25.0		.6
Methyl bromide/Chloropicrin	Insect	Acres	10.0		252.0
Nosema locustrae	Insect	Acres	38.0		< 0.1
Nucleopolyhedrosis virus	Insect	Acres	494.0	247.0 x 10 ¹²	PIB
Permethrin	Insect	Acres	17.0		1.1
Petroleum oil	Insect	Acres	8.0		140.0
Pheromones	Insect	Acres	766.0		51.0
Potassium salts of fatty acids	Seed protection	Greenhouses	2.0		7.4
Steinernema carpocapsae	Insect	Acres	.7		.5
Sulfuryl fluoride	Insect	Buildings	3.0		3.0
Total 1994 insecticides, acaricides, and pheromones		Acres	13,851.3		
		Buildings	4.0		
		Greenhouses	8.0		
		Head of cattle	12,000.0		
		Seedlings	3,100.0		
		Trees	1,734.0		
		BIU		175,120.0	
		PIB		247.0 x 10 ¹²	
		Total Pounds		11,242.5	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15--Pesticide use report--fiscal year 1994--Continued

Common name	Target pest or purpose	Treatment unit	Units treated	Quantity used	
				Pounds	1/
Predacides, piscicides, and repellants:					
Antimycin A	Fish	Acre Feet	22.0		4.1
Garlic oil	Animal damage control	Acres	5,576.0		75.0
Putrescent egg soilds	Animal damage control	Acres	21,835.0		6,697.9
Rotenone	Fish	Acre feet	96.0		9.4
	Wildlife habitat improvement	Stream miles	29.0		46.3
Thiram	Animal damage control	Pounds of seed	2,902.0		60.0
Total 1994 predacides, piscicides and repellants			Acre feet	118.0	
			Acres	27,411.0	
			Pounds of seed	2,902.0	
			Stream miles	29.0	
			Total Pounds		6,892.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15--Pesticide use report--fiscal year 1994--Continued

Common name	Target pest or purpose	Treatment unit	Units treated	Quantity used
				Pounds 1/ 2/
Rodenticides:				
Diphacinone	Animal damage control	Acres	84.0	< 0.1
	Vector/Plague	Acres	217.0	2.3
Strychnine	Animal damage control	Acres	56,438.0	1,796.4
Zinc phosphide	Animal damage control	Acres	4,080.0	834.5
	Vector/Plague	Acres	100.0	2.7
Total 1994 rodenticides		Acres	60,919.0	
			Total Pounds	2,636.0
Grand total 1994 units treated		Acre feet	169.5	
		Acres	256,778.2	
		Buildings	4.0	
		Grafts	267.0	
		Greenhouses	33.0	
		Head of cattle	12,000.0	
		Pounds of seed	3,531.0	
		Seedlings	337,796.0	
		Stream miles	29.0	
		Trees	1,734.0	
		BIU	175,120.0	
		Insects	4100	
		PIB	247.0 x 10 ¹²	
Grand total pounds				184,785.9

1/ Pounds of active ingredient, unless other units are indicated. BIU = (billion international units), PIB = (polyhedral inclusion bodies) , Insects

2/ Registered trademark; no common name.

3/ Bt = *Bacillus thuringiensis*.

NOTE: Totals not adding exactly may be due to rounding.

Table 16—Reforestation funding and accomplishments by funding source—fiscal years 1990-94

	Appropriated	Knutson-Vandenberg	Total
1990			
Million dollars 1/	63.4	145.4 2/	208.8
1,000 acres	145.0	353.1	498.1 3/
Constant dollars/acre	437.2	411.8	419.2 4/
1991			
Million dollars 1/	58.9	122.3	181.2
1,000 acres	138.2	350.5	488.7 5/
Constant dollars/acre	426.2	348.9	370.8 4/
1992			
Million dollars 1/	50.1	87.6	137.7
1,000 acres	162.6	319.4	482.0 6/
Constant dollars/acre	308.1	274.3	285.7 4/
1993			
Million dollars 1/	48.2	93.0	141.2
1,000 acres	159.3	292.9	452.2 7/
Constant dollars/acre	302.6	317.5	312.3 4/
1994			
Million dollars 1/	40.2	114.5	154.7
1,000 acres	146.1	288.8	434.9 8/
Constant dollars/acre	275.2	396.5	355.7 4/

1/ All dollars are constant 1994. No General Administration funds or law enforcement funds included. Does not include funds for nursery and tree improvement.

2/ Although \$152 million were authorized, only \$125.0 were obligated. The cost/acre is based upon the obligated amount.

3/ Includes 59,000 acres of certified natural regeneration without site preparation reported as established in FY 1990.

4/ Weighted average.

5/ Includes 65,687 acres of certified natural regeneration without site preparation, but does not include 14,477 acres accomplished with contributed funding.

6/ Includes 98,369 acres of certified natural regeneration without site preparation, but does not include 9,973 acres accomplished with contributed funding.

7/ Includes 108,314 acres of certified natural regeneration without site preparation, but does not include 21,889 acres accomplished with contributed funding.

8/ Includes 101,010 acres of certified natural regeneration without site preparation, but does not include 6,194 acres accomplished with contributed funding.

NOTE: Dollar figures for FY 1990-1993 are not identical to those in previous reports, for these years, because the base year changes with each report. In the FY 1993 report the FY 1989 - 1992 figures were constant 1992 dollars, while FY 1993 figures were constant 1993.

Table 17—Reforestation program needs--fiscal years 1994-96

	Current or anticipated	Annual program appropriated funds 1/	
		1,000 acres	Million dollars
10/1/93 balance	979		
Fiscal year 1994			
New needs 2/	361		
Accomplishments	-441	146.1	40.2
10/1/94 balance	899		
Fiscal year 1995			
New needs 2/	340		
Projected accomplishments	-358		
10/1/95 balance	881		
Fiscal year 1996			
New needs 2/	310		
Projected accomplishments	-310		
10/1/96 balance	881		

1/ Includes Reforestation Trust Fund pursuant to P.L. 96-451, as amended.

2/ New needs are the results of timber harvests, regeneration failures, and natural disasters such as fires, storms, insects, diseases, and other changes.

Table 18—Reforestation needs as of October 1, 1994, by State, national forest, and site productivity class

State, Commonwealth, or Territory 1/ National Forest	Acres by site productivity class 2/				Total acres
	0-49	50-84	85-119	120+	
Alabama					
NFs in Alabama (subtotal)	22	603	388	523	1,536
Alaska					
Chugach	0	147	0	0	147
Tongass-Chatham	198	839	3,650	8,336	13,023
Tongass-Ketchikan	66	262	776	15,678	16,782
Tongass-Stikine	83	156	618	8,544	9,401
Subtotal	347	1,404	5,044	32,558	39,353
Arizona					
Apache-Sitgreaves	3,671	5,362	190	0	9,223
Coconino	6,995	3,595	0	0	10,590
Coronado	0	8	0	0	8
Kaibab	5,703	2,857	0	0	8,560
Prescott	97	9	0	0	106
Tonto	1,053	15	0	0	1,068
Subtotal	17,519	11,846	190	0	29,555
Arkansas					
Ouachita	40	390	1,197	145	1,772
Ozark-St. Francis	75	3,821	1,176	77	5,149
Subtotal	115	4,211	2,373	222	6,921
California					
Angeles	199	476	277	0	952
Cleveland	0	122	0	0	122
Eldorado	0	124	2,710	13,258	16,092
Inyo	0	21	316	0	337
Klamath	522	3,221	3,813	2,648	10,204
Lake Tahoe Basin	0	47	1,454	10	1,511
Lassen	17	8,968	4,230	3,103	16,318
Los Padres	0	21	5	0	26
Mendocino	121	1,565	1,300	819	3,805
Modoc	0	1,782	1,740	550	4,072
Plumas	0	985	9,041	1,663	11,689
Rogue River	0	202	0	0	202
San Bernardino	346	389	29	0	764
Sequoia	18	280	726	4,343	5,367
Shasta	0	304	1,181	1,044	2,529
Sierra	60	624	1,706	2,246	4,636
Siskiyou	0	0	0	0	0
Six Rivers	0	4	1,024	820	1,848
Stanislaus	2,165	12,793	26,900	20,567	62,425
Tahoe	0	962	5,413	3,218	9,593

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18—Reforestation needs as of October 1, 1994, by State, national forest, and site productivity class--Continued

State, Commonwealth, or Territory 1/ National Forest	Acres by site productivity class 2/				Total acres
	0-49	50-84	85-119	120+	
California (continued)					
Toiyabe	423	1,240	0	0	1,663
Trinity	2	2,220	904	1,205	4,331
Subtotal	3,873	36,350	62,769	55,494	158,486
Colorado					
Arapaho and Roosevelt	7,253	210	0	0	7,463
Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, and Gunnison	7,417	2,830	154	34	10,435
Manti-Lasal	80	0	0	0	80
Pike and San Isabel	1,989	734	0	0	2,723
Rio Grande	3,551	3,320	155	0	7,026
Routt	5,482	1,874	170	0	7,526
San Juan	1,797	2,372	215	0	4,384
White River	1,118	994	49	0	2,161
Subtotal	28,687	12,334	743	34	41,798
Florida					
NFs in Florida (subtotal)	93	53	790	1,456	2,392
Georgia					
Chattahoochee and Oconee (subtotal)	0	13	1,536	148	1,697
Idaho					
Boise	2,895	20,406	4,636	2,457	30,394
Caribou	0	279	28	0	307
Challis	0	298	0	0	298
Clearwater	3,234	245	2,160	2,976	8,615
Idaho Panhandle	5,893	2,366	6,194	5,333	19,786
Kootenai	0	6	10	0	16
Nez Perce	1,659	1,019	5,075	1,834	9,587
Payette	1,048	6,345	2,595	0	9,988
Salmon	7,484	373	0	0	7,857
Sawtooth	27	113	0	0	140
Targhee	805	12,025	0	56	12,886
Subtotal	23,045	43,475	20,698	12,656	99,874
Illinois					
Shawnee (subtotal)	0	300	298	13	611
Indiana					
Hoosier (subtotal)	0	0	1,147	590	1,737

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18—Reforestation needs as of October 1, 1994, by State, national forest, and site productivity class--Continued

State, Commonwealth, or Territory 1/ National Forest	Acres by site productivity class 2/				Total acres
	0-49	50-84	85-119	120+	
Kentucky					
Daniel Boone (subtotal)	0	899	2,509	237	3,645
Louisiana					
Kisatchie (subtotal)	68	93	1,181	664	2,006
Maine					
White Mountain (subtotal)	0	0	0	12	12
Michigan					
Hiawatha	2,934	4,369	524	54	7,881
Huron-Manistee	957	1,416	360	30	2,763
Ottawa	1,488	12,470	2,457	0	16,415
Subtotal	5,379	18,255	3,341	84	27,059
Minnesota					
Chippewa	156	1,149	171	9	1,485
Superior	1,012	11,686	1,445	611	14,754
Subtotal	1,168	12,835	1,616	620	16,239
Mississippi					
NFs in Mississippi (subtotal)	219	775	1,933	5,677	8,604
Missouri					
Mark Twain (subtotal)	732	15,215	108	0	16,055
Montana					
Beaverhead	409	431	18	0	858
Bitterroot	1,585	521	143	17	2,266
Custer	3,882	216	163	0	4,261
Deerlodge	1,594	245	272	0	2,111
Flathead	4,482	891	1,271	48	6,692
Gallatin	694	2,280	0	0	2,974
Helena	1,404	65	104	2	1,575
Kootenai	7,562	3,020	3,147	1,055	14,784
Lewis and Clark	1,157	200	15	0	1,372
Lolo	7,168	3,730	1,615	551	13,064
Subtotal	29,937	11,599	6,748	1,673	49,957
Nebraska					
Nebraska (subtotal)	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire					
White Mountain (subtotal)	1,502	3,164	1,274	104	6,044
Nevada					
Humboldt	0	0	0	0	0
Lake Tahoe Basin	0	0	0	800	800
Toiyabe	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	800	800

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18—Reforestation needs as of October 1, 1994, by State, national forest, and site productivity class--Continued

State, Commonwealth, or Territory 1/ National Forest	Acres by site productivity class 2/				Total acres
	0-49	50-84	85-119	120+	
New Mexico					
Carson	835	430	14	0	1,279
Cibola	1,230	35	0	0	1,265
Gila	1,991	545	0	0	2,536
Lincoln	0	1,253	240	0	1,493
Santa Fe	6,052	1,346	0	0	7,398
Subtotal	10,108	3,609	254	0	13,971
New York					
Green Mountain (subtotal)	0	6	11	8	25
North Carolina					
NFs in North Carolina (subtotal)	377	2,512	0	207	3,096
Ohio					
Wayne (subtotal)	0	0	907	1,369	2,276
Oklahoma					
Ouachita (subtotal)	0	43	10	316	369
Oregon					
Deschutes	14,038	8,493	708	49	23,288
Fremont	5,900	6,929	336	30	13,195
Klamath	10	10	97	177	294
Malheur	1,438	14,943	0	0	16,381
Mt. Hood	637	8,033	1,360	939	10,969
Ochoco	8,269	4,351	142	0	12,762
Rogue River	0	966	5,109	62	6,137
Siskiyou	94	33	586	279	992
Siuslaw	0	0	0	705	705
Umatilla	1,040	13,950	853	482	16,325
Umpqua	90	1,183	2,633	976	4,882
Wallowa-Whitman	7,689	8,533	3,399	0	19,621
Willamette	48	1,428	4,317	7,418	13,211
Winema	3,252	8,832	8,250	542	20,876
Subtotal	42,505	77,684	27,790	11,659	159,638
Pennsylvania					
Allegheny (subtotal)	3,653	993	0	0	4,646
Puerto Rico					
Caribbean (subtotal)	0	0	41	118	159
South Carolina					
Francis Marion and Sumter (subtotal)	0	0	2,905	1,296	4,201
South Dakota					
Black Hills (subtotal)	35,957	6,150	0	22	42,129

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18—Reforestation needs as of October 1, 1994, by State, national forest, and site productivity class--Continued

State, Commonwealth, or Territory 1/ National Forest	Acres by site productivity class 2/				Total acres
	0-49	50-84	85-119	120+	
Tennessee					
Cherokee (subtotal)	0	530	1,147	3,449	5,126
Texas					
NFs in Texas (subtotal)	0	3,939	1,726	324	5,989
Utah					
Ashley	14,609	0	0	0	14,609
Dixie	1,945	635	0	0	2,580
Fishlake	77	200	5	0	282
Manti-LaSal	0	0	19	0	19
Uinta	0	0	246	0	246
Wasatch-Cache	76	225	84	15	400
Subtotal	16,707	1,060	354	15	18,136
Vermont					
Green Mountain (subtotal)	218	591	315	7	1,131
Virginia					
George Washington	1,586	340	0	87	2,013
Jefferson	656	2,904	149	649	4,358
Subtotal	2,242	3,244	149	736	6,371
Washington					
Colville	1,023	3,740	2,754	143	7,660
Gifford Pinchot	0	1,423	8,828	501	10,752
Idaho Panhandle	262	0	296	0	558
Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie	0	284	362	160	806
Okanogan	3,848	1,896	995	0	6,739
Olympic	0	197	238	204	639
Umatilla	64	1,461	13	395	1,933
Wenatchee	148	34,331	4,092	171	38,742
Subtotal	5,345	43,332	17,578	1,574	67,829
West Virginia					
George Washington	102	44	10	149	305
Monongahela	106	707	1,151	522	2,486
Subtotal	208	751	1,161	671	2,791

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18—Reforestation needs as of October 1, 1994, by State, national forest, and site productivity class--Continued

State, Commonwealth, or Territory 1/ National Forest	Acres by site productivity class 2/				Total acres
	0-49	50-84	85-119	120+	
Wisconsin					
Chequamegon	1,559	3,859	1,063	111	6,592
Nicolet	160	2,106	361	311	2,938
Subtotal	1,719	5,965	1,424	422	9,530
Wyoming					
Bighorn	8,443	1,281	0	0	9,724
Black Hills	10,065	7,689	38	0	17,792
Bridger-Teton	0	86	2,221	0	2,307
Medicine Bow	5,391	531	0	0	5,922
Shoshone	377	445	0	90	912
Wasatch	104	126	0	0	
Subtotal	24,380	10,158	2,259	90	36,887
Total	256,125	333,991	172,717	135,848	898,681

1/ Site productivity class refers to the amount of wood produced in cubic feet per acre per year in a natural unmanaged stand.

2/ Unlisted States had no reforestation needs as of October 1, 1994.



Table 19—Reforestation and timber stand improvement acreages certified as satisfactorily stocked by State and national forest—fiscal year 1994

State, Commonwealth, or Territory 1/ National Forest	Reforestation				Timber stand improvement						
	Artificial regeneration		Natural regeneration		Total Acres	Cleaning	Release	Thinning	Ferti- zation	Pruning	Total Acres
	Planted	Seeded	w/site prep. 2/	w/o site prep. 2/							
Alabama											
NFs in Alabama (subtotal)	3,496	0	50	812	4,358	0	1,417	0	0	0	1,417
Alaska											
Chugach	132	0	51	0	183	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tongass-Chatham	127	0	0	3,162	3,289	0	0	1,889	0	0	1,889
Tongass-Ketchikan	148	0	0	8,581	8,729	0	0	1,157	0	0	1,157
Tongass-Stikine	430	0	0	4,389	4,819	0	0	708	0	0	708
Subtotal	837	0	51	16,132	17,020	0	0	3,754	0	0	3,754
Arizona											
Apache-Sitgreaves	141	0	24	10,795	10,960	0	0	50	0	0	50
Coconino	92	0	0	8,282	8,374	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coronado	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kaibab	1,181	0	1,763	2,405	5,349	0	0	337	0	0	337
Prescott	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tonto	0	0	0	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	1,414	0	1,787	21,494	24,695	0	0	387	0	0	387
Arkansas											
Ouachita	8,615	0	220	256	9,091	0	1,968	1,469	0	0	3,437
Ozark-St. Francis	1,774	0	757	64	2,595	0	1,344	732	0	0	2,076
Subtotal	10,389	0	977	320	11,686	0	3,312	2,201	0	0	5,513
California											
Cleveland	71	0	0	0	71	0	60	0	0	64	124
Eldorado	2,695	0	36	0	2,731	0	3,905	958	0	0	4,863
Inyo	0	0	0	0	0	0	135	94	2	0	231
Klamath	11,421	0	0	13	11,434	0	2,064	1,083	0	0	3,147
Lake Tahoe Basin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	40
Lassen	0	0	0	0	0	0	532	5,843	0	0	6,375
Mendocino	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,552	729	500	12	3,793

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19—Reforestation and timber stand improvement acreages certified as satisfactorily stocked by State and national forest—fiscal year 1994—Continued

State, Commonwealth, or Territory 1/ National Forest	Reforestation				Timber stand improvement						
	Artificial regeneration		Natural regeneration		Total Acres	Cleaning	Release	Thinning	Fertili- zation	Pruning	Total Acres
	Planted	Seeded	w/site prep. 2/	w/o site prep. 2/							
California (continued)											
Modoc	213	0	0	0	213	0	684	3,159	0	0	3,843
Plumas	45	0	0	0	45	0	922	1,085	0	0	2,007
Rogue River	11	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Bernardino	0	0	0	0	0	0	73	25	0	0	98
Sequoia	285	0	17	0	302	0	4,356	387	0	230	4,973
Shasta	3,469	0	0	141	3,610	0	7,442	0	0	0	7,442
Sierra	328	0	0	0	328	0	4,290	880	0	0	5,170
Siskiyou	113	0	0	0	113	0	92	84	0	0	176
Six Rivers	318	0	0	0	318	0	1,231	27	0	4	1,262
Stanislaus	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,696	135	0	0	4,831
Tahoe	3,197	0	332	528	4,057	0	4,560	276	0	10	4,846
Trinity	183	0	0	16	199	0	1,403	60	0	0	1,463
Subtotal	22,349	0	385	698	23,432	0	38,997	14,865	502	320	54,684
Colorado											
Arapaho and Roosevelt	0	0	22	1,542	1,564	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, and Gunnison	1,427	62	501	1,802	3,792	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pike and San Isabel	0	0	0	169	169	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rio Grande	0	0	0	130	130	0	0	0	0	0	0
Routt	61	103	218	1,019	1,401	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Juan	0	0	0	876	876	0	234	56	0	0	290
White River	0	0	131	392	523	0	922	41	0	0	963
Subtotal	1,488	165	872	5,930	8,455	0	1,156	97	0	0	1,253
Florida											
NFs in Florida (subtotal)	6,139	4,316	0	129	10,584	0	109	0	0	0	109
Georgia											
Chattahoochee- Oconee (subtotal)	3,122	0	878	0	4,000	0	3,190	664	0	0	3,854

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19--Reforestation and timber stand improvement acreages certified as satisfactorily stocked by State and national forest--fiscal year 1994--
Continued

State, Commonwealth, or Territory 1/ National Forest	Reforestation				Timber stand improvement							
	Artificial regeneration		Natural regeneration		Total	Acres	Cleaning	Release	Thinning	Fertili- zation	Pruning	Total Acres
	Planted	Seeded	w/site prep. 2/	w/o site prep. 2/								
Idaho												
Boise	710	0	0	258	968	0	259	3,359	0	0	0	3,618
Caribou	280	0	46	0	326	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Challis	0	0	0	73	73	0	61	0	0	0	0	61
Clearwater	3,924	0	8	474	4,406	0	322	463	0	215	0	1,000
Kootenai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	146	0	0	0	146
Idaho Panhandle	7,785	0	694	479	8,958	0	936	2,774	435	880	0	5,025
Nez Perce	1,806	0	564	128	2,498	0	120	734	0	21	0	875
Payette	1,827	0	0	0	1,827	0	0	1,529	0	0	0	1,529
Salmon	308	0	1,678	1,740	3,726	0	0	430	0	0	0	430
Sawtooth	1,215	0	302	370	1,887	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Targhee	1,914	0	7,145	0	9,059	0	0	471	0	0	0	471
Subtotal	19,769	0	10,437	3,522	33,728	0	1,698	9,906	435	1,116	0	13,155
Indiana												
Hoosier (subtotal)	0	0	438	43	481	0	125	0	0	0	0	125
Kentucky												
Daniel Boone (subtotal)	343	0	2,499	0	2,842	0	276	15	0	8	0	299
Louisiana												
Kisatchie (subtotal)	4,623	0	0	0	4,623	0	1,756	0	0	0	0	1,756
Maine												
White Mountain (subtotal)	0	0	60	0	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Michigan												
Hiawatha	1,108	130	3,736	1,246	6,220	0	674	51	0	258	0	983
Huron-Manistee	1,194	0	3,105	813	5,112	0	184	74	0	66	0	324
Ottawa	963	123	3,767	1,937	6,790	0	938	0	0	0	0	938
Subtotal	3,265	253	10,608	3,996	18,122	0	1,796	125	0	324	0	2,245

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19—Reforestation and timber stand improvement acreages certified as satisfactorily stocked by State and national forest—fiscal year 1994--
Continued

State, Commonwealth, or Territory 1/ National Forest	Reforestation					Timber stand improvement					
	Artificial regeneration		Natural regeneration		Total Acres	Cleaning	Release	Thinning	Fertili- zation	Pruning	Total Acres
	Planted	Seeded	w/site prep. 2/	w/o site prep. 2/							
Minnesota											
Chippewa	230	11	4,878	386	5,505	0	329	0	0	7	336
Superior	352	8	470	4,469	5,299	0	73	0	0	0	73
Subtotal	582	19	5,348	4,855	10,804	0	402	0	0	7	409
Mississippi											
NFs in Mississippi (subtotal)	12,243	375	1,236	64	13,918	0	4,186	1,526	439	0	6,151
Missouri											
Mark Twain (subtotal)	1,425	0	6,232	71	7,728	0	1,413	2,965	0	0	4,378
Montana											
Beaverhead	560	0	3,157	93	3,810	0	19	553	0	0	572
Bitterroot	1,567	0	138	928	2,633	0	219	514	0	0	733
Custer	211	0	28	1,748	1,987	0	172	21	0	0	193
Deerlodge	118	0	970	686	1,774	0	0	282	0	0	282
Flathead	4,308	89	3,619	959	8,975	0	0	2,304	4	0	2,308
Gallatin	347	0	232	45	624	0	0	707	0	0	707
Helena	1,750	0	387	211	2,348	0	0	348	0	0	348
Kootenai	10,718	0	4,555	1,130	16,403	0	58	4,108	0	182	4,348
Lewis and Clark	200	0	463	61	724	0	0	318	0	0	318
Lolo	4,424	0	1,624	84	6,132	0	22	856	0	0	878
Subtotal	24,203	89	15,173	5,945	45,410	0	490	10,011	4	182	10,687
New Hampshire											
White Mountain (subtotal)	0	0	831	810	1,641	0	138	0	0	0	138
New Mexico											
Carson	1,529	0	274	1,827	3,630	0	35	1,863	0	0	1,898
Lincoln	0	0	0	210	210	0	90	42	0	0	132
Santa Fe	629	0	0	1570	2,199	0	21	225	0	0	246
Subtotal	2,158	0	274	3,607	6,039	0	146	2,130	0	0	2,276

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19--Reforestation and timber stand improvement acreages certified as satisfactorily stocked by State and national forest--fiscal year 1994--
Continued

State, Commonwealth, or Territory 1/ National Forest	Reforestation					Timber stand improvement				
	Artificial regeneration		Natural regeneration			Cleaning		Fertilization		
	Planted	Seeded	w/site prep. 2/	w/o site prep. 2/	Total	Release	Thinning	Pruning	Total	Acres
North Carolina										
NFs in North Carolina (subtotal)	1,720	0	2,177	0	3,897	0	1,777	0	144	1,921
Ohio										
Wayne-Hoosier (subtotal)	142	0	205	8	355	0	41	0	0	41
Oklahoma										
Ouachita (subtotal)	542	0	112	0	654	0	0	146	0	146
Oregon										
Deschutes	3,392	0	15,555	343	19,290	0	0	401	0	401
Fremont	2,055	0	180	80	2,315	0	109	1,457	0	1,566
Klamath	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	54	0	97
Malheur	1,782	0	26	115	1,923	0	0	3,460	0	3,460
Mt. Hood	932	0	417	204	1,553	0	0	3,662	115	4,232
Ochoco	1,647	0	0	0	1,647	0	0	0	0	0
Rogue River	2,884	0	0	295	3,179	0	0	252	0	252
Siskiyou	2,460	0	0	7	2,467	0	675	1,113	2,344	54
Siuslaw	5,633	0	0	0	5,633	0	4,160	1,393	0	74
Umatilla	4,685	0	901	3,468	9,054	109	0	1,506	0	15
Umpqua	6,879	0	0	191	7,070	0	371	520	0	70
Wallowa-Whitman	4,892	0	1,132	4,829	10,853	24	458	1,737	0	195
Willamette	12,504	0	0	1,278	13,782	0	212	2,187	3,812	1,934
Winema	3,941	0	2,673	0	6,614	0	0	240	0	240
Subtotal	53,686	0	20,884	10,810	85,380	133	6,028	17,982	6,271	2,797
Pennsylvania										
Allegheny (subtotal)	0	0	1,032	1,544	2,576	0	12	0	0	12
South Carolina										
Francis Marion and Sumter (subtotal)	7,068	0	410	28	7,506	0	1,998	1,547	0	3,545
South Dakota										
Black Hills (subtotal)	0	0	0	5,875	5,875	0	0	8,757	0	8,757

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19—Reforestation and timber stand improvement acreages certified as satisfactorily stocked by State and national forest—fiscal year 1994—Continued

State, Commonwealth, or Territory 1/ National Forest	Reforestation					Timber stand improvement				
	Artificial regeneration		Natural regeneration			Ferti-				
	Planted	Seeded	w/site prep. 2/	w/o site prep. 2/	Total Acres	Cleaning	Release	Thinning	zation	Pruning
Tennessee										
Cherokee (subtotal)	1,200	0	610	108	1,918	0	1,474	0	0	0
Texas										
NFs in Texas (subtotal)	4,856	0	460	487	5,803	0	15	2,236	0	0
Utah										
Ashley	0	0	0	57	57	0	0	0	0	0
Dixie	1,302	0	200	853	2,355	0	556	736	0	0
Uinta	0	0	322	0	322	0	0	0	0	0
Wasatch	0	0	0	70	70	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	1,302	0	522	980	2,804	0	556	736	0	0
Vermont										
Green Mountain (subtotal)	0	0	1,097	179	1,276	0	171	0	0	0
Virginia										
George Washington	262	0	1,453	0	1,715	0	509	200	0	0
Jefferson	235	0	681	406	1,322	0	508	50	0	0
Subtotal	497	0	2,134	406	3,037	0	1,017	250	0	0
Washington										
Colville	3,872	0	262	2,251	6,385	0	57	1,550	0	0
Gifford Pinchot	6,006	0	0	27	6,033	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho Panhandle	733	0	4	0	737	0	0	82	0	0
Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie	2,182	0	0	156	2,338	0	0	102	0	118
Okanogan	976	0	360	244	1,580	0	0	391	0	379
Olympic	3,258	0	0	739	3,997	0	0	1,017	1,982	108
Umatilla	908	0	540	0	1,448	0	0	91	0	76
Wenatchee	987	0	60	2,629	3,676	38	0	45	665	0
Subtotal	18,922	0	1,226	6,046	26,194	38	57	3,278	2,647	681

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19—Reforestation and timber stand improvement acreages certified as satisfactorily stocked by State and national forest—fiscal year 1994—Continued

State, Commonwealth, or Territory 1/ National Forest	Reforestation				Total Acres	Timber stand improvement					
	Artificial regeneration		Natural regeneration			Cleaning	Release	Thinning	Ferti- zation	Pruning	Total Acres
	Planted	Seeded	w/site prep. 2/	w/o site prep. 2/							
West Virginia	0	0	214	0	214	0	87	79	0	0	166
George Washington Monongahela	4	0	1,221	518	1,743	0	782	205	0	0	987
Subtotal	4	0	1,435	518	1,957	0	869	284	0	0	1,153
Wisconsin	291	0	2,535	16	2,842	0	626	0	0	0	626
Chequamegon Nicolet	471	0	1,581	1,725	3,777	0	411	0	0	24	435
Subtotal	762	0	4,116	1,741	6,619	0	1,037	0	0	24	1,061
Wyoming	0	0	614	223	837	0	0	0	0	0	0
Big Horn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	337	0	0	337
Black Hills	277	0	0	0	277	0	0	15	0	0	15
Bridger-Teton	1	92	2,661	1,295	4,049	0	0	556	0	0	556
Medicine Bow	0	0	0	2,334	2,334	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shoshone	418	0	194	0	612	0	0	0	0	0	0
Targhee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wasatch	696	92	3,469	3,852	8,109	0	0	908	0	0	908
Subtotal	209,242	5,309	98,025	101,010	413,586	171	75,659	84,770	10,442	5,459	176,501
Total											

1/ Unlisted States and Forests had no certification in fiscal year 1994.

2/ w/ site prep. = with site preparation; w/o site prep. = without site preparation.

Table 20—Certification of reforestation and timber stand improvement acreages by region—fiscal year 1994

Region	Reforestation				Timber stand improvement						
	Planted	Seeded	Natural regeneration		Total	Cleaning	Release	Precom- mercial thinning	Fertili- zation	Pruning	Total
			With site preparation	Without site preparation							
Acres											
Northern (R-1)	38,451	89	16,443	7,026	62,009	0	1,868	14,210	439	1,298	17,815
Rocky Mountain (R-2)	1,489	257	4,147	15,657	21,550	0	1,156	9,747	0	0	10,903
Southwest (R-3)	3,572	0	2,061	25,101	30,734	0	146	2,517	0	0	2,663
Intermountain (R-4)	8,251	0	9,887	3,421	21,559	0	876	6,540	0	0	7,416
Pacific Southwest (R-5)	22,225	0	385	698	23,308	0	39,200	14,855	502	353	54,910
Pacific Northwest (R-6)	71,999	0	22,106	16,856	110,961	171	6,134	21,208	8,918	3,478	39,909
Southern (R-8)	56,238	4,691	11,757	2,354	75,040	0	20,614	8,664	583	8	29,869
Eastern (R-9)	6,180	272	31,188	13,765	51,405	0	5,917	3,295	0	355	9,567
Alaska (R-10)	837	0	51	16,132	17,020	0	0	3,754	0	0	3,754
Total	209,242	5,309	98,025	101,010	413,586	171	75,911	84,790	10,442	5,492	176,806

Table 21—Timber stand improvement funding and accomplishments by funding source—fiscal years 1990-94

	Appropriated	Knutson-Vandenberg	Total
1990			
Million dollars 1/	37.4	38.1	75.5
1,000 acres	200.3 2/	166.6	366.9
Constant dollars/acre	186.7	228.7	205.8 3/
1991			
Million dollars 1/	37.1	27.1	64.2
1,000 acres	226.4	167.3	393.7 4/
Constant dollars/acre	163.9	162.0	163.1 3/
1992			
Million dollars 1/	34.8	27.8	62.6
1,000 acres	171.7	181.4	353.1 5/
Constant dollars/acre	202.7	153.3	177.3 3/
1993			
Million dollars 1/	28.2	24.5	52.7
1,000 acres	175.6	165.8	341.4 6/
Constant dollars/acre	160.6	147.8	154.4 3/
1994			
Million dollars 1/	30.0	32.3	62.3
1,000 acres	131.6	131.4	263.0 7/
Constant dollars/acre	228.0	245.8	236.9 3/

1/ All dollars are constant 1994. No General Administration or law enforcement funds included. Does not include funds for nursery and tree improvement.

2/ Includes 3,346 acres performed with carryover TSI funds.

3/ Weighted average.

4/ Does not include 2,127 acres accomplished with contributed funding.

5/ Does not include 1,746 acres accomplished with contributed funding.

6/ Does not include 2,565 acres accomplished with contributed funding.

7/ Does not include 1,572 acres accomplished with contributed funding.

NOTE: Dollar figures for FY 1990-1993 are not identical to those in previous reports and because the base year changes with each report. In FY 1993 report, the FY 1989-1992 figures were constant 1992 dollars, while FY 1993 figures were constant 1993.



Table 22—Timber stand improvement needs as of October 1, 1994, by State, national forest, and cubic foot productivity class

State, Commonwealth, or Territory 1/ National Forest	All timber stand improvement Cubic foot productivity classes 2/ Acres					Total	Release subtotal	Thinning subtotal	Fertili- zation subtotal	Pruning subtotal
	0-49	50-84	85-119	120+						
Alabama										
NFs in Alabama (subtotal)	295	4,031	3,170	668		8,164	8,089	75	0	0
Alaska										
Chugach	0	0	374	0		374	0	374	0	0
Tongass-Chatham	0	167	608	8,135		8,910	0	8,910	0	0
Tongass-Ketchikan	14	82	134	22,634		22,864	54	22,810	0	0
Tongass-Stikine	0	0	0	736		736	0	736	0	0
Subtotal	14	249	1,116	31,505		32,884	54	32,830	0	0
Arizona										
Apache-Sitgreaves	317	265	20	0		602	15	587	0	0
Coconino	5,397	550	0	0		5,947	0	5,947	0	0
Coronado	0	22	0	0		22	0	22	0	0
Kaibab	1,453	234	0	0		1,687	0	1,687	0	0
Prescott	40	0	0	0		40	40	0	0	0
Tonto	114	0	0	0		114	43	71	0	0
Subtotal	7,321	1,071	20	0		8,412	98	8,314	0	0
Arkansas										
Ouachita	53	892	137	100		1,182	240	942	0	0
Ozark-St. Francis	540	10,709	727	70		12,046	6,693	5,353	0	0
Subtotal	593	11,601	864	170		13,228	6,933	6,295	0	0
California										
Angeles	186	996	336	0		1,518	1,186	221	0	111
Cleveland	0	689	0	0		689	511	177	0	1
Eldorado	70	571	8,761	22,482		31,884	24,886	6,940	58	0
Inyo	0	98	700	0		798	19	779	0	0
Klamath	538	21,612	32,340	18,571		73,061	43,978	29,060	23	0
Lake Tahoe Basin	800	2,486	3,021	135		6,442	3,513	2,929	0	0
Lassen	1,330	38,225	16,926	2,982		59,463	28,849	30,614	0	0
Los Padres	0	53	0	0		53	12	41	0	0
Mendocino	55	17,762	17,815	37,839		73,471	43,080	26,395	3,993	3
Modoc	72	10,128	4,804	1,303		16,307	7,219	9,012	76	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 22--Timber stand improvement needs as of October 1, 1994, by State, national forest, and cubic foot productivity class--Continued

State, Commonwealth, or Territory 1/ National Forest	All timber stand improvement Cubic foot productivity classes 2/ Acres					Total	Release subtotal	Thinning subtotal	Fertili- zation subtotal	Pruning subtotal
	0-49	50-84	85-119	120+						
California (continued)										
Plumas	59	3,649	17,233	8,875		29,816	8,793	21,023	0	0
Rogue River	0	1,144	0	0		1,144	1,060	84	0	0
San Bernardino	272	2,558	126	66		3,022	1,246	1,741	0	35
Sequoia	0	1,422	2,495	11,521		15,438	12,474	2,093	672	199
Shasta	0	531	1,115	6,043		7,689	7,079	610	0	0
Sierra	232	2,198	7,702	9,702		19,834	14,222	5,403	10	199
Siskiyou	0	0	204	0		204	42	0	162	0
Six Rivers	0	172	8,596	21,550		30,318	20,131	10,187	0	0
Stanislaus	179	4,801	10,961	50,179		66,120	46,398	19,722	0	0
Tahoe	98	4,182	30,825	32,867		67,972	31,836	35,760	376	0
Toiyabe	512	650	30	0		1,192	0	1,192	0	0
Trinity	366	12,912	11,876	9,841		34,995	13,866	21,129	0	0
Subtotal	4,769	126,839	175,866	233,956		541,430	310,400	225,112	5,370	548
Colorado										
Arapaho-Roosevelt	1,894	12	0	0		1,906	462	1,444	0	0
Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, and Gunnison	2,787	344	0	0		3,131	463	2,668	0	0
Manitou-LaSal	75	90	95	0		260	0	260	0	0
Pike and San Isabel	1,859	365	0	0		2,224	1,720	504	0	0
Rio Grande	70	78	0	0		148	78	70	0	0
Routt	9,684	2,863	325	0		12,872	3,207	9,665	0	0
San Juan	1,814	1,172	0	0		2,986	2,779	207	0	0
White River	306	728	295	0		1,329	1,329	0	0	0
Subtotal	18,489	5,652	715	0		24,856	10,038	14,818	0	0
Florida										
NFs in Florida (subtotal)	1,146	469	422	41		2,078	626	392	1,060	0
Georgia										
Chattahoochee and Oconee (subtotal)	0	424	5,842	3,111		9,377	1,841	6,436	1,100	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 22--Timber stand improvement needs as of October 1, 1994, by State, national forest, and cubic foot productivity class--Continued

State, Commonwealth, or Territory 1/ National Forest	All timber stand improvement Cubic foot productivity classes 2/ Acres					Total	Release subtotal	Thinning subtotal	Fertili- zation subtotal	Pruning subtotal
	0-49	50-84	85-119	120+						
Idaho										
Boise	730	3,167	7,540	1,098		12,535	1,461	11,074	0	0
Caribou	0	415	47	0		462	326	136	0	0
Challis	0	914	0	0		914	679	235	0	0
Clearwater	474	73	789	789		2,125	877	1,085	0	163
Idaho Panhandle	4,390	3,023	12,136	9,332		28,881	3,584	22,752	1,718	827
Kootenai	52	0	161	192		405	0	405	0	0
Nez Perce	168	555	1,661	405		2,789	435	2,354	0	0
Payette	387	1,732	2,883	22		5,024	1,142	3,882	0	0
Salmon	7,152	531	0	0		7,683	5,611	2,072	0	0
Sawtooth	396	24	0	0		420	152	268	0	0
Targhee	5	16,148	0	0		16,153	761	15,392	0	0
Subtotal	13,754	26,582	25,217	11,838		77,391	15,028	59,655	1,718	990
Illinois										
Shawnee (subtotal)	0	50	3	0		53	0	0	0	53
Indiana										
Hoosier (subtotal)	0	0	924	4,049		4,973	1,560	1,385	0	2,028
Kentucky										
Daniel Boone (subtotal)	7	884	4,617	480		5,988	544	5,398	3	43
Louisiana										
Kisatchie (subtotal)	3	717	2,923	1,673		5,316	4,281	1,035	0	0
Maine										
White Mountain (subtotal)	6	36	15	13		70	11	59	0	0
Michigan										
Hiawatha	1,390	7,111	934	42		9,477	2,914	821	0	5,742
Huron-Manistee	1,037	1,848	433	0		3,318	1,657	1,600	0	0
Ottawa	244	1,990	373	65		2,672	2,672	0	0	0
Subtotal	2,671	10,949	1,740	107		15,467	7,243	2,421	0	5,742

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 22—Timber stand improvement needs as of October 1, 1994, by State, national forest, and cubic foot productivity class—Continued

State, Commonwealth, or Territory 1/ National Forest	All timber stand improvement Cubic foot productivity classes 2/ Acres					Total	Release subtotal	Thinning subtotal	Fertili- zation subtotal	Pruning subtotal
	Cubic foot productivity classes 2/ Acres									
	0-49	50-84	85-119	120+						
Minnesota										
Chippewa	0	183	661	36		880	486	0	0	394
Superior	9724	241	229	33		10,227	10,227	0	0	0
Subtotal	9,724	424	890	69		11,107	10,713	0	0	394
Mississippi										
NFs in Mississippi (subtotal)	605	333	807	2,738		4,483	2,660	1,306	517	0
Missouri										
Mark Twain (subtotal)	0	18,237	183	0		18,420	5,404	12,941	0	75
Montana										
Beaverhead	3,899	3,799	1,199	76		8,973	84	8,889	0	0
Bitterroot	516	303	80	74		973	27	946	0	0
Custer	1,010	0	0	0		1,010	47	963	0	0
Deerlodge	6,110	1,536	948	125		8,719	42	8,677	0	0
Flathead	2,112	1,839	3,771	3,046		10,768	259	10,499	0	10
Gallatin	195	1,980	264	541		2,980	3	2,977	0	0
Helena	743	203	279	0		1,225	7	1,208	10	0
Idaho Panhandle	10	0	95	0		105	10	95	0	0
Kootenai	3,635	8,218	13,858	6,786		32,497	957	31,428	0	112
Lewis and Clark	1,175	991	582	0		2,748	0	2,748	0	0
Lolo	892	3,466	2,424	298		7,080	55	7,018	0	7
Subtotal	20,297	22,335	23,500	10,946		77,078	1,491	75,448	10	129
Nebraska										
Nebraska (subtotal)	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
Nevada										
Humboldt	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
Inyo	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
Lake Tahoe Basin	0	0	0	190		190	0	190	0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	190		190	0	190	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 22--Timber stand improvement needs as of October 1, 1994, by State, national forest, and cubic foot productivity class--Continued

State, Commonwealth, or Territory 1/ National Forest	All timber stand improvement Cubic foot productivity classes 2/ Acres				Total	Release subtotal	Thinning subtotal	Ferti- zation subtotal	Pruning subtotal
	0-49	50-84	85-119	120+					
New Hampshire White Mountain (subtotal)	111	148	67	24	350	43	307	0	0
New Mexico Carson	1,721	433	30	0	2,184	296	1,888	0	0
Cibola	1,670	0	0	0	1,670	0	1,670	0	0
Gila	3,590	265	0	0	3,855	0	3,855	0	0
Lincoln	54	1,163	127	0	1,344	0	1,344	0	0
Santa Fe	2,670	427	0	0	3,097	481	2,616	0	0
Subtotal	9,705	2,288	157	0	12,150	777	11,373	0	0
Nebraska Nebraska (subtotal)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York Green Mountain (subtotal)	0	82	673	0	755	60	695	0	0
North Carolina NFs in North Carolina (subtotal)	777	2,641	674	3,688	7,780	4,981	1,940	859	0
Ohio Wayne (subtotal)	26	300	639	2,508	3,473	874	1,261	0	1,338
Oklahoma Ouachita (subtotal)	0	522	204	235	961	513	448	0	0
Oregon Deschutes	3,293	8,338	784	60	12,475	765	11,210	0	500
Fremont	8,586	5,679	1,361	0	15,626	2,121	13,505	0	0
Klamath	12	242	525	1,013	1,792	1,178	614	0	0
Malheur	5,536	13,376	0	0	18,912	537	18,327	0	48
Mt. Hood	504	24,488	14,677	3,928	43,597	618	20,531	17,661	4,787
Ochoco	6,231	5,934	12	0	12,177	1,514	9,658	0	1,005
Rogue River	0	9,284	26,541	857	36,682	13,713	8,138	7,342	7,489
Siskiyou	0	2,071	16,142	3,721	21,934	6,578	9,327	3,816	2,213
Siuslaw	0	0	0	8,316	8,316	2,436	5,272	533	75
Umatilla	895	3,116	425	330	4,766	148	4,516	72	30
Umpqua	0	6,370	24,659	8,636	39,665	3,105	20,484	14,288	1,788

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 22—Timber stand improvement needs as of October 1, 1994, by State, national forest, and cubic foot productivity class—Continued

State, Commonwealth, or Territory 1/ National Forest	All timber stand improvement Cubic foot productivity classes 2/ Acres					Total	Release subtotal	Thinning subtotal	Fertili- zation subtotal	Pruning subtotal
	Cubic foot productivity classes 2/ Acres									
	0-49	50-84	85-119	120+						
Oregon (continued)										
Wallowa-Whitman	4,131	8,272	1,296	0		13,699	1,567	11,634	0	498
Willamette	53	3,755	38,503	61,961		104,272	15,872	24,649	46,259	17,492
Winema	18,276	13,273	309	299		32,157	0	31,924	0	233
Subtotal	47,517	104,198	125,234	89,121		366,070	50,152	189,789	89,971	36,158
Pennsylvania										
Allegheny (subtotal)	0	200	300	0		500	500	0	0	0
Puerto Rico										
Caribbean (subtotal)	0	300	798	0		1,098	498	600	0	0
South Carolina										
Francis Marion & Sumter (subtotal)	0	0	2,188	2,202		4,390	2,713	1,677	0	0
South Dakota										
Black Hills (subtotal)	8,025	273	0	0		8,298	141	8,157	0	0
Tennessee										
Cherokee (subtotal)	38	1,686	240	1,902		3,866	3,072	794	0	0
Texas										
NFs in Texas (subtotal)	0	619	2,113	1,594		4,326	3,751	575	0	0
Utah										
Ashley	3,532	0	0	0		3,532	0	3,532	0	0
Dixie	915	401	0	0		1,316	1,089	227	0	0
Fishlake	531	77	0	0		608	608	0	0	0
Manti-LaSal	0	0	1,331	200		1,531	0	1,531	0	0
Uinta	0	0	45	0		45	45	0	0	0
Wasatch-Cache	287	1,027	0	0		1,314	146	1,168	0	0
Subtotal	5,265	1,505	1,376	200		8,346	1,888	6,458	0	0
Vermont										
Green Mountain (subtotal)	852	1,366	124	0		2,342	1,084	1,258	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 22—Timber stand improvement needs as of October 1, 1994, by State, national forest, and cubic foot productivity class--Continued

State, Commonwealth, or Territory 1/ National Forest	All timber stand improvement Cubic foot productivity classes 2/ Acres				Total	Release subtotal	Thinning subtotal	Fertili- zation subtotal	Pruning subtotal
	0-49	50-84	85-119	120+					
Virginia									
George Washington	77	212	26	457	772	692	80	0	0
Jefferson	18	3,169	201	636	4,024	786	3,110	0	128
Subtotal	95	3,381	227	1,093	4,796	1,478	3,190	0	128
Washington									
Colville	437	5,016	3,351	419	9,223	2,164	7,059	0	0
Gifford Pinchot	0	23,337	22,296	6,781	52,414	398	31,041	12,259	8,716
Idaho Panhandle	130	0	323	327	780	112	668	0	0
Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie	0	120	3,611	2,088	5,819	130	3,907	1,488	294
Okanogan	1,731	2,648	849	0	5,228	2,096	2,928	0	204
Olympic	77	1,412	13,825	3,044	18,358	5	12,391	5,444	518
Umatilla	1,638	2,396	23	24	4,081	100	3,981	0	0
Wenatchee	37	15,802	3,594	1,360	20,793	3,691	12,053	3,564	1,485
Subtotal	4,050	50,731	47,872	14,043	116,696	8,696	74,028	22,755	11,217
West Virginia									
George Washington	0	192	0	111	303	303	0	0	0
Monongahela	99	416	775	585	1,875	1,256	619	0	0
Subtotal	99	608	775	696	2,178	1,559	619	0	0
Wisconsin									
Chequamegon	0	0	1,404	0	1,404	1,404	0	0	0
Nicolet	175	852	315	0	1,342	671	120	0	551
Subtotal	175	852	1,719	0	2,746	2,075	120	0	551

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 22--Timber stand improvement needs as of October 1, 1994, by State, national forest, and cubic foot productivity class--Continued

State, Commonwealth, or Territory 1/ National Forest	All timber stand improvement Cubic foot productivity classes 2/ Acres				Total	Release subtotal	Thinning subtotal	Ferti- zation subtotal	Pruning subtotal
	Cubic foot productivity classes 2/ Acres								
	0-49	50-84	85-119	120+					
Wyoming									
Bighorn	13,376	438	0	0	13,814	2,774	11,040	0	0
Black Hills	854	247	0	0	1,101	0	1,101	0	0
Bridger-Teton	130	282	927	0	1,339	0	1,339	0	0
Medicine Bow	6,226	184	13	0	6,423	416	6,007	0	0
Shoshone	67	0	0	0	67	0	67	0	0
Wasatch	18	37	0	0	55	0	55	0	0
Subtotal	20,671	1,188	940	0	22,799	3,190	19,609	0	0
Total	177,100	403,771	435,154	418,860	1,434,885	475,059	777,008	123,363	59,394

1/ Unlisted States had no timber stand improvement needs as of October 1, 1994.

2/ Cubic foot productivity class refers to the cubic feet of wood produced per acre per year in a natural unmanaged stand.

Table 23—Timber stand improvement program needs--fiscal years 1994-96

	Work needs	Annual program, appropriated funds 1/	
		1,000 acres	Million dollars
10/1/93 balance	1,415		
Fiscal year 1994:			
Projected new needs	285		
Projected accomplishments	-265	131.6	30.0
Projected 10/1/94 balance	1,435		
Fiscal year 1995:			
Projected new needs	300		
Projected accomplishments	-286		
Projected 10/1/95 balance	1,449		
Fiscal year 1996:			
Projected new needs	300		
Projected accomplishments	-329		
Projected 10/1/96 balance	1,420 2/		

1/ Includes Reforestation Trust Fund pursuant to P.L. 96-451, as amended.

2/ This represents over 5 years of future accomplishments.

Table 24—Timber offered, sold, and harvested--fiscal years 1990-94

	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990
Offered					
Volume (billion board feet)	3.4	4.6	5.1	6.2	11.1
Volume (billion cubic feet) 1/	(0.65)	(0.87)	(1.0)	(1.2)	
Sold					
Number of sales 2/	215,004	255,825	250,852	271,963	262,781
Volume (billion board feet)	3.1	4.5	4.4	6.4	9.3
Volume (billion cubic feet)	(0.57)	(0.85)	(0.86)	(1.2)	
Value (million dollars) 3/	508.9	774.9	576.2	801.2	1,609.9
Harvested					
Volume (billion board feet)	4.8	5.9	7.3	8.5	10.5
Volume (billion cubic feet)	(0.94)	(1.2)	(1.4)	(1.6)	
Value (million dollars) 4/	783.0	914.6	934.5	1,008.6	1,187.6

1/ Conversion from the 1990 RPA Program.

2/ These figures do not include nonconvertible product sales (see table 29 for number of nonconvertible product sales per year).

3/ This is the high bid value from all sales sold and includes stumpage, cost of reforestation, stand improvement costs, and timber salvage. Does not include value of roads or brush disposal.

4/ This is the current stumpage rate for the actual volume harvested and includes the reforestation and stand improvement costs and timber salvage. Does not include value of roads or brush disposal.

	1994			1993		
	Offered 1/	Sold 2/ 3/	Harvested 4/	Offered 1/	Sold 2/ 3/	Harvested 4/
<i>Million board feet</i>						
Northern (R-1)	251.5	194.6	561.2	381.5	381.2	617.2
Rocky Mountain (R-2)	206.5	214.9	260.5	260.0	252.0	261.2
Southwestern (R-3)	96.9	119.0	115.6	148.9	180.0	217.3
Intermountain (R-4)	247.2	189.9	295.4	403.3	343.3	359.5
Pacific Southwest (R-5)	450.0	444.3	613.1	768.8	739.2	721.5
Pacific Northwest (R-6)	435.8	433.9	1126.9	629.6	786.9	1,666.2
Southern (R-8)	824.0	767.0	864.3	994.2	987.1	981.3
Eastern (R-9)	635.8	638.2	696.0	698.9	709.5	761.3
Alaska (R-10)	260.9	54.5	282.4	269.3	136.1	331.4
Total 5/	3,408.5	3,056.3	4,815.3	4,554.5	4,515.3	5,916.9

1/ Sales offered for the fiscal year being displayed.

2/ Includes sales offered in prior fiscal years and sold in the fiscal year being displayed and miscellaneous small sales that were previously offered and/or sold and were reoffered and sold in the fiscal year being displayed. Does not include the volume of long-term sales released for harvesting.

3/ Sold and offered will not be equal since some sales are not sold (awarded) in the same fiscal year in which they were offered. Some sales did not receive any bids, or were withdrawn.

4/ Includes the volume harvested on long-term sales.

5/ Columns may not add due to rounding.

Table 26--Timber sold and harvested by State--fiscal year 1994 1/

State or Commonwealth 2/	Timber sold			Timber harvested	
	Sales	Volume	Bid value 3/ <i>Actual dollars</i>	Volume	Receipts 3/
		<i>MBF 4/</i>		<i>MBF 4/</i>	<i>Actual dollars</i>
Alabama	692	63,124.89	5,801,528.21	53,551.51	4,773,542.36
Alaska	76	54,532.98	7,037,114.89	282,385.79	10,817,028.76 5/
Arizona	13,726	91,752.36	8,424,485.23	86,650.06	11,390,730.57
Arkansas	1,948	153,467.04	23,006,547.76	146,108.07	16,145,438.13
California	39,933	444,170.74	90,379,493.21	618,889.64	139,298,106.64
Colorado	17,907	104,761.90	14,347,430.51	159,817.12	10,350,041.90
Florida	111	48,460.88	3,135,393.23	58,447.96	3,372,184.09
Georgia	1,113	29,566.36	2,663,457.26	40,534.94	3,204,390.37
Idaho	21,823	174,134.73	47,771,464.44	506,976.70	89,075,397.25
Illinois	93	3,746.00	139,446.18	2,753.66	57,856.66
Indiana	42	891.80	25,779.04	1,101.13	23,263.63
Kentucky	1,029	12,344.78	1,046,135.64	20,813.06	1,370,326.78
Louisiana	564	75,739.28	9,434,694.74	81,472.86	9,223,225.73
Maine	18	5,045.90	288,866.18	2,261.21	115,705.62
Michigan	693	200,839.06	11,703,573.83	205,965.79	7,167,143.90
Minnesota	221	138,459.96	7,288,674.08	171,132.90	5,322,677.10
Mississippi	711	153,194.57	24,976,608.84	176,318.87	21,630,804.35
Missouri	1,464	54,734.27	4,979,314.71	64,498.17	4,787,259.49
Montana	13,035	141,083.69	37,119,285.85	262,350.52	50,614,637.00
Nebraska	10	1,048.72	110,894.67	1,071.04	112,580.47
Nevada	1,939	11,434.92	1,243,115.81	10,324.66	938,892.43
New Hampshire	177	18,646.43	1,137,793.99	20,857.39	809,356.49
New Mexico	11,708	27,237.39	1,398,221.31	28,992.97	1,622,163.10
New York	8	225.50	37,168.54	97.00	20,232.31
North Carolina	1,299	30,591.02	2,023,370.84	36,802.66	1,430,761.50
North Dakota	51	67.50	675.00	67.50	675.00
Ohio	120	261.19	6,329.07	1,972.45	74,158.58
Oklahoma	91	22,614.65	3,500,110.85	19,096.34	2,309,219.10
Oregon	34,946	319,665.46	84,685,114.80	883,194.02	263,890,585.75
Pennsylvania	117	64,930.79	25,958,366.79	54,695.67	20,453,403.19
South Carolina	252	48,651.89	5,046,923.32	58,962.81	5,890,011.57
South Dakota	2,211	80,693.56	24,196,464.50	60,920.43	9,732,091.12
Tennessee	528	17,145.22	1,124,697.00	21,119.54	1,070,699.34
Texas	557	61,493.30	7,407,581.07	93,750.13	14,357,370.94
Utah	8,709	46,290.53	6,202,677.46	54,718.07	5,227,011.16
Vermont	95	6,260.46	786,726.13	4,374.20	244,563.48
Virginia	3,887	45,837.82	3,117,813.39	53,245.17	2,623,805.77
Washington	9,166	114,201.31	23,756,635.46	238,760.94	51,361,346.13
West Virginia	602	31,536.45	5,389,055.65	24,918.98	2,510,350.93
Wisconsin	243	117,465.14	7,153,986.50	145,463.82	4,237,284.73
Wyoming	23,353	39,997.39	5,050,643.66	59,891.68	5,381,932.02
Total 6/	215,268	3,056,347.83	508,903,659.64	4,815,327.43	783,038,255.44

1/ Excludes nonconvertible products such as Christmas trees, cones, burls, etc.

2/ States not listed had no timber sold or harvested in fiscal year 1994.

3/ Includes Knutson-Vandenberg and salvage sale receipts. Does not include brush disposal and road costs.

4/ MBF = thousand board feet.

5/ The result of refunds for overpayments due to a rate redetermination for the period of 1989 to 1991 on a long-term contract.

6/ Columns may not add due to rounding.

Table 27—Number of sales, volume, and value of timber sold on National Forest System lands by size class—fiscal years 1990-94

	Sale size class						15,001 MBF and over	Noncon- vertibles	Total less non- convertibles
	To 1/ \$300	\$301- 2/ \$2,000	3/ 2,000 MBF4/	2,001 MBF- 5,000 MBF	5,000 MBF- 15,000 MBF				
1990									
Number of sales	247,078	11,258	3,274	645	503	23	253,981	262,781	
Volume (MBF)	491,767	239,889	1,799,519	2,154,272	4,137,737	426,510	0	9,249,694	
Value (\$1,000)	4,190	6,841	179,729	361,163	980,264	77,737	2,882	1,609,924	
1991									
Number of sales	255,653	12,451	2,976	524	325	34	239,165	271,963	
Volume (MBF)	461,276	237,284	1,473,391	1,599,520	2,319,924	303,057	0	6,394,452	
Value (\$1,000)	4,455	4,926	122,843	194,426	433,999	40,588	2,747	801,237	
1992									
Number of sales	231,038	15,840	3,361	448	162	3	218,851	250,852	
Volume (MBF)	410,377	195,702	1,448,513	1,288,949	1,033,838	81,073	0	4,458,452	
Value (\$1,000)	4,058	5,170	160,044	207,443	190,718	6,382	2,423	573,815	
1993									
Number of sales	229,759	20,895	4,637	394	123	17	220,962	255,825	
Volume (MBF)	469,537	168,865	1,447,127	1,170,276	955,561	303,958	0	4,515,324	
Value (\$1,000)	3,918.3	5,097.4	189,645.9	215,229.4	278,137.4	82,859.5	2,791.4	774,887.9	
1994									
Number of sales	197,201	15,025	2,672	298	65	7	221,747	215,268	
Volume (MBF)	373,213	110,680	1,183,399	885,899	430,629	72,528	0	3,056,348	
Value (\$1,000)	3,668.8	2,662.7	180,012.0	190,016.1	116,719.9	15,824.1	3,138.3	508,903.6	

1/ Sales up to \$300 per sale.

2/ Sales ranging from \$300 to \$2,000 per sale.

3/ Sales valued at more than \$2,000 but less than 2,000 MBF in volume.

4/ MBF = thousand board feet.

5/ Nonconvertible products include Christmas trees, cones, burls, etc.

Table 28—Uncut timber volume under contract by region—fiscal years 1990-94

Region	1994		1993		1992		1991	1990
	MMBF 1/	MMCF 2/	MMBF1/	MMCF 2/	MMBF1/	MMCF 2/		
Northern (R-1)	706	173	1,086	266	1,319	322	1,599	1,839
Rocky Mountain (R-2)	413	95	526	120	683	157	763	908
Southwestern (R-3)	127	21	148	25	199	33	334	434
Intermountain (R-4)	383	78	483	99	503	102	550	639
Pacific Southwest (R-5)	855	133	907	141	964	150	1,411	2,240
Pacific Northwest (R-6)	1,533	301	2,218	435	3,358	658	4,909	8,029
Southern (R-8)	1,140	213	1,253	234	1,251	233	1,308	1,354
Eastern (R-9)	1,607	260	1,665	269	1,706	277	1,746	1,712
Alaska (R-10)	63	16	77	20	95	24	185	269
Total	6,827	1,290	8,363	1,609	10,078	1,956	12,805	17,424

1/ Volume in local scale. Long-term sale not included. Long-term sale volume under contract at the end of fiscal year 1994 was 2,161 million board feet.

2/ Million cubic feet conversions based on 1990 RPA Program.

Table 29—Timber sale funding--fiscal years 1992-94

	1994	1993	1992
	<i>1,000 dollars</i>		
National Forest System			
Timber management.....	130,511	150,881	188,604
Harvest administration.....	54,095	68,152	75,141
Subtotal	184,606	219,033	263,745
Support to timber sales program			
Minerals.....	1,018	1,127	1,606
Forest fire protection.....	2,909	3,177	4,376
Recreation.....	6,567	12,179	15,827
Wildlife and fish.....	11,802	16,445	15,920
Range.....	166	862	1,243
Soil and water.....	4,371	7,929	9,804
Landline location.....	9,390	13,210	1/
Subtotal	36,223	54,929	48,776
Road construction			
Forest Service construction.....	51,061	86,259	117,574
Purchaser construction.....	(60,000)	(110,669)	(113,000)
Purchaser construction by the Forest Service.....	8,457	8,546	5,806
Subtotal	59,518	94,805	123,380
Total, appropriated accounts	280,347	368,767	435,901
Special accounts 2/			
Timber salvage sales.....	186,737	193,747	120,358
Subtotal	186,737	193,747	120,358
Total	467,084	562,514	556,259

1/ All landline funds were spent in support of the stewardship program and resolving trespass cases.

2/ Includes General Administration expenses.

Table 30--Authorized grazing use in HM's by State--fiscal year 1994 1/

State, Commonwealth, or Territory 2/	Cattle	Sheep	Domestic horses	Wild horses	Wild burros	Total
Alabama	749					749
Arizona	936,646	61,346	8,291	256	264	1,006,803
Arkansas	20,159		28			20,187
California	319,125	124,546	4,563	5,196	1,440	454,870
Colorado	642,608	488,428	4,632			1,135,668
Florida	6,874					6,874
Georgia	5,212			164		5,376
Idaho	432,059	522,266	5,790			960,115
Illinois	117					117
Kansas	29,069					29,069
Kentucky	167					167
Louisiana	8,597					8,597
Michigan	1,421					1,421
Minnesota	40					40
Missouri	20,279					20,279
Montana	432,510	50,651	9,303	350		492,814
Nebraska	95,785		8			95,793
Nevada	168,005	170,146	269	12,432		350,852
New Mexico	652,095	65,531	5,189	2,532		725,347
New York	6,970		104			7,074
North Dakota	401,357	456	3,091			404,904
Ohio	693					693
Oklahoma	19,351		24			19,375
Oregon	350,205	131,287	674	3,000		485,166
South Dakota	358,422	29,799	129			388,350
Texas	43,481					43,481
Utah	339,476	631,499	1,761			972,736
Vermont	111		83			194
Virginia	6,023		1,410			7,433
Washington	74,123	44,575	18			118,716
West Virginia	4,670					4,670
Wyoming	418,417	397,437	10,685			826,539
Total	5,794,816	2,717,967	56,052	23,930	1,704	8,594,469

1/ A head month (HM) is the billing unit for permitted grazing and is equal to 1 month's occupancy.

2/ Unlisted States had no Forest Service grazing program in 1994.

Table 31—Annual grazing statistics—fiscal year 1994

	Permittees		Cattle		Horses and burros		Sheep and goats		Total
	Number	HM's 1/ AUM's 2/	Number	HM's AUM's	Number	HM's AUM's	Number	HM's AUM's	
Permitted to graze	1,301,922	6,573,952 8,261,577	10,858	50,590 59,953	1,069,129	3,319,676 968,340	2,381,909	9,944,218 9,289,870	
Authorized to graze: Paid permits 3/	8,970	5,790,986 7,234,697	10,502	49,402 58,541	924,959	2,693,255 782,125	2,149,150	8,533,643 8,075,363	
Free use	46	1,838	626	6,604 7,919	2,110	18,611 5,198	4,574	28,811 17,783	
Private land permits	123	47,904	528	4,973 5,944	11,197	45,597 13,042	59,629	303,088 335,798	
Crossing	3	1,736	204	10 13	14,189	6,101 1,669	16,129	6,345 1,963	
Total Authorized 4/	9,019	1,217,263	11,332	56,016 66,473	941,258	2,717,967 788,992	2,169,853	8,568,799 8,095,109	
Wild horses			2,080	23,930 23,930			2,080	23,930 23,930	
Wild burros			142	1,704 1,704			142	1,704 1,704	

1/ A head month (HM) is the billing unit for permitted grazing and is equal to 1 month's occupancy.

2/ An animal unit month (AUM) is the amount of forage required by a 1,000 lb. cow, or the equivalent for 1 month.

3/ Includes term and temporary grazing permits and all other paid permits (e.g., transportation, research, working animals, special uses, etc.).

4/ Private land permit data not included in totals.



Table 32—Status of NFS acres within grazing allotments with range vegetation management objectives--fiscal year 1994

Region	Total number of allotments	Acres with range vegetation management objectives	Acres meeting or moving toward FP objectives 1/	Acres not meeting or moving toward FP objectives 1/	Acres of undetermined status	Acres monitored in FY 1994
Northern (R-1)	1,673	5,345,075	4,184,164	1,097,446	63,465	1,309,777
Rocky Mountain (R-2)	2,355	11,577,192	8,556,053	690,811	2,330,328	2,640,651
Southwest (R-3)	1,413	18,366,091	11,920,622	4,656,505	1,788,964	5,062,091
Intermountain (R-4)	1,763	20,319,206	15,498,564	1,110,945	3,709,697	7,285,444
Pacific Southwest (R-5)	734	6,954,866	3,309,267	190,424	3,455,175	1,521,485
Pacific Northwest (R-6)	743	10,417,987	6,731,288	490,888	3,195,811	3,620,258
Southern (R-8)	567	1,601,188	1,317,267	20,810	263,111	299,126
Eastern (R-9)	165	65,720	60,558	2,205	2,957	62,666
Total	9,413	74,647,325	51,577,783	8,260,034	14,809,508	21,801,498

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 32—Status of NFS acres within grazing allotments with range vegetation management objectives—fiscal year 1994--
Continued

Total riparian acres	Riparian acres meeting or moving toward FP objectives 1/	Riparian acres not meeting or moving toward FP objectives 1/	Riparian acres of undetermined status	Riparian acres monitored in FY 1994	Region
207,327	144,952	61,541	834	46,673	Northern (R-1)
509,354	322,555	46,446	140,353	121,022	Rocky Mountain (R-2)
251,902	143,375	72,377	36,150	82,233	Southwest (R-3)
604,997	453,112	75,384	76,501	201,227	Intermountain (R-4)
255,054	157,744	16,508	80,802	71,658	Pacific Southwest (R-5)
474,749	267,961	67,127	139,661	166,282	Pacific Northwest (R-6)
65,431	38,329	77	27,025	4,367	Southern (R-8)
1,666	1,107	287	272	1,244	Eastern (R-9)
2,370,480	1,529,135	339,747	501,598	694,706	Total

1/ FP = forest plan.

Fiscal year	Acres under lease <i>Millions</i>	Oil production 1/ <i>Barrels</i>	Gas production 1/ <i>1,000 cu.ft.</i>	Coal production 1/ <i>Short tons</i>
1990	12.0	11,800,000	210,000,000	75,000,000
1991	12.0	11,550,000	201,000,000	85,600,000
1992	9.0	11,000,000	210,000,000	85,000,000
1993	9.6	10,500,000	210,000,000	90,000,000
1994	6.5	12,400,000	325,400,000	114,500,000

1/ Estimates.

Table 34—Road maintenance accomplishments—fiscal year 1994

Region	Cost			Miles fully maintained 1/					Miles lacking full maintenance 2/					Total Miles 6/
	Level 1 Closed 3/	Level 2 High Clearance 4/	Levels 3,4,5 Passenger Car 5/	Level 1 Closed 3/	Level 2 High Clearance 4/	Levels 3,4,5 Passenger Car 5/	Level 1 Closed 3/	Level 2 High Clearance 4/	Levels 3,4,5 Passenger Car 5/	Miles	Miles	Miles		
1,000 dollars														
Northern (R-1)	998	1,647	5,196	5,751	7,887	9,051	8,138	11,097	8,460			50,384		
Rocky Mountain (R-2)	817	1,756	3,732	1,412	7,252	4,568	3,879	10,985	2,751			30,847		
Southwestern (R-3)	786	2,010	3,628	1,730	5,748	3,859	6,828	31,848	2,879			52,892		
Intermountain (R-4)	294	1,184	4,920	1,520	5,147	6,114	3,286	17,317	4,074			37,458		
Pacific Southwest (R-5)	514	4,110	10,149	2,217	6,976	6,143	5,812	17,869	5,288			44,305		
Pacific Northwest (R-6)	1,722	5,075	14,727	10,785	21,709	9,504	9,803	34,693	8,558			95,052		
Southern (R-8)	300	1,228	7,053	2,852	6,838	4,305	3,127	11,740	6,141			35,003		
Eastern (R-9)	263	694	4,802	2,968	4,382	5,036	4,272	9,273	3,949			29,880		
Alaska (R-10)	99	259	828	653	991	886	315	504	260			3,609		
Total 7/	5,793	17,963	55,035	29,888	66,930	49,466	45,460	145,326	42,360			379,430		

1/ Includes miles of road maintained at a level consistent with current uses.

2/ Includes miles of road maintained at a level less than adequate for current uses.

3/ Roads closed to motorized traffic.

4/ Roads maintained for use by high clearance vehicles.

5/ Roads maintained for passenger car use.

6/ Road mile changes include roads acquired through land and right-of-way purchases, inventory revisions and new construction.

7/ Does not include \$1,884,000 of Washington Office and National Commitment funds.

Table 35—Road and bridge construction and reconstruction—fiscal year 1994

Region	From Appropriated Funds 1/				
	Construction			Reconstruction	
	Roads		Bridges	Roads	Bridges
	Cost	Miles	No.	Miles	No.
	<i>1,000 dollars</i>				
Northern (R-1)	11,253	1.5	0	74.9	8
Rocky Mountain (R-2)	5,274	3.9	0	12.3	2
Southwestern (R-3)	7,016	2.5	0	12.2	0
Intermountain (R-4)	5,893	0	0	1.2	0
Pacific Southwest (R-5)	6,796	0	0	14.7	2
Pacific Northwest (R-6)	13,866	4.3	1	18.5	5
Southern (R-8)	9,857	3.8	0	13.9	0
Eastern (R-9)	9,390	2.9	0	25.9	1
Alaska (R-10)	10,136	1.1	0	10.9	1
Total	79,481	20	1	184.5	19

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 35--Road and bridge construction and reconstruction--fiscal year 1994

By Timber Purchasers					
Construction			Reconstruction		
Roads		Bridges	Roads		Bridges
Cost	Miles 2/	No.	Miles 2/	No.	Region
1,000 dollars					
8,739	34.2	0	196.5	0	Northern (R-1)
2,399	50.6	0	131.0	0	Rocky Mountain (R-2)
894	1.4	0	40.2	0	Southwestern (R-3)
1,330	70.7	0	161.2	0	Intermountain (R-4)
6,416	8.7	1	263.5	0	Pacific Southwest (R-5)
10,849	54.1	0	175.5	1	Pacific Northwest (R-6)
6,307	91.3	0	431.2	1	Southern (R-8)
2,639	53.5	1	198.7	0	Eastern (R-9)
21,266	122.7	20	49.2	23	Alaska (R-10)
60,839	487.2	22	1,647.0	25	

1/ Includes funds for engineering and program support for appropriated roads and timber purchaser roads. Does not include \$7,238,000 of Washington Office funds and \$589,000 transferred to the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). The FHWA funds provided for A&E planning and design for future year projects.

2/ Does not include 12.5 miles of construction and 101.9 miles of reconstruction turned back to the Forest Service (Purchaser Election Program).

Table 36--Purchaser election roads constructed by the Forest Service--fiscal year 1994

Region	Cost <i>1,000 dollars</i>	Construction Roads	Reconstruction Roads
		Miles	Miles
Northern (R-1)	187.0	0.7	3.9
Rocky Mountain (R-2)	568.0	3.5	25.5
Southwestern (R-3)	No program	No program	No program
Intermountain (R-4)	207.0	4.1	15.3
Pacific Southwest (R-5)	610.0	3.6	44.0
Pacific Northwest (R-6)	No program	No program	No program
Southern (R-8)	187.0	No program	7.9
Eastern (R-9)	117.0	0.6	5.3
Alaska (R-10)	No program	No program	No program
Total 1/	1,876.0	12.5	101.9

1/ Does not include General Administrative expenses.

Table 37--Payment to States from national forest receipts--fiscal years 1992-94 1/

State, Commonwealth, or Territory	FY 1994	FY 1993	FY 1992
<i>Dollars actual</i>			
Alabama	1,271,055.32	1,390,707.02	1,881,981.22
Alaska	8,782,012.16	3,901,912.71	3,345,950.44
Arizona	3,949,883.28	5,658,379.07	6,125,695.16
Arkansas	4,535,988.40	3,450,850.85	2,141,293.04
California	50,981,328.44	47,060,152.68	59,580,922.17
Colorado	6,318,890.15	5,541,927.06	4,538,913.53
Florida	1,068,081.49	1,570,634.99	1,503,569.12
Georgia	892,851.64	1,240,412.85	1,225,869.10
Idaho	25,227,816.58	22,966,972.68	19,427,079.28
Illinois	37,588.40	46,807.23	40,784.24
Indiana	18,228.06	12,177.50	11,859.68
Kentucky	446,667.89	683,085.08	646,572.27
Louisiana	2,577,223.55	2,417,348.58	3,888,688.27
Maine	32,800.47	40,248.27	30,982.64
Michigan	1,964,052.45	1,897,568.10	1,906,690.24
Minnesota	2,818,868.30	2,667,734.07	2,455,163.33
Mississippi	5,928,308.80	5,930,285.85	6,147,256.79
Missouri	1,235,858.48	871,200.97	1,366,714.82
Montana	14,482,280.68	13,854,903.49	11,839,490.13
Nebraska	67,973.60	39,329.54	44,574.57
Nevada	520,368.09	356,128.64	425,283.05
New Hampshire	480,777.36	589,502.13	454,605.69
New Mexico	1,458,715.36	1,642,149.35	2,007,276.46
New York	7,607.03	2,276.34	1,755.19
North Carolina	678,553.50	786,977.55	722,720.12
North Dakota	94.23	79.01	91.53
Ohio	30,109.51	37,692.65	132,986.34
Oklahoma	595,042.78	457,336.22	247,900.72
Oregon	119,791,067.39	128,866,867.46	136,540,593.13
Pennsylvania	5,301,759.86	4,613,532.38	4,923,027.09
Puerto Rico	25,571.76	12,915.25	17,336.63
South Carolina	1,586,032.17	1,507,617.12	1,701,257.06
South Dakota	2,631,316.84	3,388,926.09	2,983,000.04
Tennessee	385,048.53	505,505.43	511,875.21
Texas	3,599,206.19	3,695,331.74	3,513,039.64
Utah	2,373,290.67	1,738,582.52	1,565,081.26
Vermont	166,768.17	186,170.81	167,641.47
Virginia	820,206.58	667,802.45	530,885.01
Washington	31,913,563.22	30,886,124.04	35,103,924.21
West Virginia	761,339.86	1,259,065.43	1,061,686.74
Wisconsin	1,206,337.52	986,160.40	952,687.17
Wyoming	2,191,880.96	2,355,729.99	2,127,068.13
Total	309,162,415.72	305,785,111.59	323,841,771.93

1/ Data Source: All Service Receipts - ASR-09-3.

Table 38—State and Private Forestry funding--fiscal year 1994 compared to long-term program costs

	1994 Actual	1993 Actual	1995 RPA 1/ 1,000 constant 1994 dollars	Percent of 1994 Actual to 1995 RPA
Appropriated accounts				
Forest pest management	38,541	40,605	68,357 2/	56
Fire protection	17,148	16,885	21,362	80
Forest management and utilization	93,218	77,583	201,867	46
Special projects	19,200	21,155	NA 3/	NA 4/
Hurricane Andrew/Iniki	0	4,140		
Subtotal	168,107	160,368	291,586	58
Transfer accounts				
Rural community fire protection	3,500	3,500	NA	NA
Watershed and flood prevention	2,020	2,020	NA	NA
Watershed planning	303	303	NA	NA
Resource conservation and development	555	512	NA	NA
River basin surveys and investigations	830	850	NA	NA
Forestry Incentives Program 5/	1,282	1,245	NA	NA
Agricultural Conservation Program 5/	1,946	1,944	NA	NA
Subtotal	10,436	10,374	NA	NA
Total	178,543	170,742	NA	NA

1/ Information from 1990 RPA Program.

2/ Includes both cooperative and Federal pest management.

3/ - = included in forest management and utilization.

4/ NA = not available; not applicable.

5/ Includes only technical assistance allocated for the Forestry Incentives and Agricultural Conservation Programs (administered jointly by ASCS and FS).

Table 39--State and Private Forestry funding--fiscal years 1990-94

	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990
	<i>1,000 dollars actual</i>				
Appropriated accounts					
Forest pest management	38,541	40,605	57,205	60,150	47,586
Fire protection	17,148	16,885	16,618	15,749	17,078
Forest management and utilization	93,218	77,583	68,116	74,206	25,321
Special projects	19,200	21,155	20,848	32,309	19,663
Hurricane Andrew/Iniki	0	4,140	4,100		
Subtotal	168,107	160,368	166,887	182,414	109,648
Transfer accounts					
Rural community fire protection	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,091
Watershed and flood prevention	2,020	2,020	2,100	2,181	2,698
Watershed planning	303	303	303	228	228
Resource conservation and development	555	512	961	653	724
River basin surveys and investigations	830	850	850	850	852
Forestry Incentives Program 1/	1,282	1,245	1,245	1,245	1,245
Agricultural Conservation Program 1/	1,946	1,944	1,944	1,824	1,730
Subtotal	10,436	10,374	10,903	10,481	10,568
Total	178,543	170,742	177,790	192,895	120,216

1/ Includes only technical assistance allocated for the Forestry Incentives and Agricultural Conservation Programs (administered jointly by ASCS and FS).

Table 40—Summary of State and Private Forestry 1994 accomplishments compared to long-term program levels

	Unit of measure	2/	1994 Actual	1994 Funded	Percent of 1994 Actual to 1994 Funded	1993 Actual	1995 RPA	Percent change comparison	
								1993 Actual to 1994 Actual	1994 Actual to 1995 RPA
Appropriated accounts									
Forest pest management	3/								
Insect and disease management surveys	MM acres		596	604	99	561	NA 4/	6	NA
Insect and disease suppression	MM acres		3.4 5/	NA	NA	3.1	NA	10	NA
Insect and disease special projects	Projects		51	NA	NA	41	NA	24	NA
Forest management and utilization									
Forest resource management									
Forest land management plans	MM acres		3.5	3.9	90	4.1	9	-15	157
Timber harvested	M cubic feet		178	NA	NA	200	NA	-11	NA
Reforestation	5/		1,120	NA	NA	1,100	1,300	2	16
Timber stand improvement	6/		393	NA	NA	257	870	53	121
Woodland owners assisted	M owners		152	NA	NA	153	NA	-1	NA
Wood utilization	MM cubic feet		-	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Seedling, nursery, and tree improvement	MM seedlings		377 7/	NA	NA	483	NA	-22	NA
Urban forestry assistance	No. of assists		9,359	NA	NA	11,067	NA	-15	NA
Management improvement									
State forest resource planning	Person Years		28	NA	NA	28 8/	NA	0	NA
Transfer accounts									
Rural community fire protection, FmHA	M approved applications		3.5			3.5	NA	0	NA
Watershed and flood prevention, SCS	9/		61			25	NA	144	NA
Watershed planning, SCS	Plans		49			30	NA	63	NA
Resource conservation and development, SCS	Projects		48			54	NA	-11	NA
River basin surveys and investigations, SCS	Plans		63			51	NA	24	NA
Forestry Incentives Program, ASCS	10/								
Reforestation	M acres		146			150	NA	-3	NA
Timber stand improvement	M acres		28			31	NA	-10	NA
Agricultural Conservation Program, ASCS	10/								
Reforestation	M acres		103			110	NA	-6	NA
Timber stand improvement	M acres		30			38	NA	-21	NA

1/ Information from 1990 RPA Program.

2/ M = thousand, MM = million.

3/ Includes accomplishments on National Forest System and other Federal lands, as well as State and private lands.

4/ NA = not available; not applicable.

5/ Includes Conservation Reserve Program, Forestry Incentives Program and Agricultural Conservation Program accomplishments.

6/ Includes Forestry Incentives Program and Agricultural Conservation Program accomplishments.

7/ Areas represent more than one assistance per community; e.g., New York, Philadelphia, etc.

8/ Includes Emergency Watershed Protection.

9/ Accomplishments for 1993 are estimates; actual data is not available from SCS.

10/ Same as footnote 9, except for agency.

Table 41—Acres of State and private lands burned--fiscal year 1993

State, Commonwealth, or Territory	Acres protected	Lightening fires	Person-caused fires	Total fires	Acres burned
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
Alabama	25,726,491	57	4,334	4,391	33,188
Alaska	134,000,000	105	430	535	120,233
Arizona	22,447,000	98	736	834	109,294
Arkansas	18,604,989	89	2,039	2,128	26,589
California	32,057,391	150	6,629	6,779	110,531
Colorado	25,958,109	153	1,114	1,267	3,526
Connecticut	2,390,000	3	101	104	349
Delaware	557,000	0	12	12	415
Florida	25,380,158	1,162	3,518	4,680	80,484
Georgia	27,279,400	513	8,663	9,176	33,602
Guam	81,643	0	1,187	1,187	3,202
Hawaii	3,306,300	0	98	98	6,000
Idaho	6,025,690	120	136	256	1,443
Illinois	10,670,000	10	608	618	3,242
Indiana	7,328,000	2	323	325	1,893
Iowa	7,612,000	5	980	985	7,782
Kansas	46,400,000	82	2,246	2,328	40,325
Kentucky	11,663,883	9	1,059	1,068	18,126
Louisiana	18,931,000	10	3,474	3,484	36,036
Maine	17,743,000	79	668	747	1,640
Maryland	3,400,000	21	530	551	2,802
Massachusetts	3,581,000	21	5,129	5,150	5,250
Michigan	20,600,276	1	232	233	903
Minnesota	22,800,000	7	1,273	1,280	18,293
Mississippi	16,800,000	12	3,666	3,678	36,285
Missouri	42,350,000	28	2,966	2,994	31,952
Montana	49,679,599	104	150	254	8,267
Nebraska	49,083,520	42	531	573	8,840
Nevada	20,600,270	50	53	103	2,414
New Hampshire	4,987,200	3	549	552	224
New Jersey	3,150,000	10	1,501	1,511	2,667
New Mexico	42,500,000	304	902	1,206	192,699
New York	18,336,406	15	195	210	623
North Carolina	18,710,381	198	4,503	4,701	25,304
North Dakota	31,878,661	10	374	384	7,992
Ohio	5,822,095	5	583	588	2,805
Oklahoma	5,944,557	15	2,327	2,342	59,225
Oregon	15,536,626	178	642	820	2,845
Pennsylvania	19,541,000	12	641	653	3,318
Puerto Rico 1/	829,107	0	337	337	1,291
Rhode Island	433,000	2	134	136	227
South Carolina	12,558,258	235	5,118	5,353	34,086
South Dakota	43,556,390	23	91	114	2,832
Tennessee	25,668,400	19	2,053	2,072	15,542
Texas	22,123,000	28	1,338	1,366	21,306
Utah	15,000,000	122	160	282	13,950
Vermont	4,623,000	5	166	171	354
Virginia	13,458,062	48	881	929	3,723
Washington	12,500,000	89	551	640	2,203
West Virginia	12,594,000	1	824	825	10,024
Wisconsin	18,898,000	8	945	953	1,365
Wyoming	29,108,929	55	248	303	4,628
Total	1,050,813,791	4,318	77,948	82,266	1,162,139

Table 42--Summary of forest stewardship program accomplishments by State--fiscal years 1993-94

State or territory 1/	1994		1993		(1990-94)	
	Plans	Acres	Plans 2/	Acres	Cumulative plans 2/	Cumulative acres
Alabama	224	64,778	202	49,893	1,093	168,240
Alaska	41	1,266,032	22	325,627	64	1,767,745
Arizona	11	2,262	22	8,424	54	222,672
Arkansas	207	51,620	183	50,152	510	135,051
California	108	72,749	98	84,284	314	192,723
Colorado	166	56,609	555	56,679	1,271	281,236
Connecticut	47	5,115	45	5,425	114	15,543
Delaware	67	5,031	56	5,829	167	15,191
Florida	152	53,132	123	66,068	428	232,860
Georgia	398	135,307	368	132,788	1,034	419,802
Guam	40	140	21	6	61	146
Hawaii	8	1,029	11	690	19	1,719
Idaho	105	7,276	165	11,587	813	50,711
Illinois	1,199	44,304	938	30,781	4,257	194,817
Indiana	1,098	45,335	2,487	99,964	7,430	280,115
Iowa	1,095	30,676	881	31,547	4,040	119,870
Kansas	130	11,269	120	14,163	652	34,834
Kentucky	914	102,821	1,058	117,771	4,112	417,158
Louisiana	152	10,686	110	12,723	339	33,227
Maine	487	50,076	231	23,541	1,417	144,032
Maryland	573	29,936	498	24,353	1,881	99,458
Massachusetts	312	23,842	345	38,264	1,428	132,708
Michigan	609	84,698	374	47,380	1,053	139,669
Minnesota	747	73,900	1,112	99,937	4,853	466,230
Mississippi	141	32,880	143	28,956	520	112,910
Missouri	188	29,521	243	35,951	1,231	151,898
Montana	121	40,537	134	158,400	347	239,751
Nebraska	291	12,189	92	6,799	486	26,755
Nevada	81	35,281	20	5,527	131	56,167
New Hampshire	221	60,191	262	55,462	1,291	227,271
New Jersey	84	12,655	49	9,039	139	22,522
New Mexico	15	3,200	69	138,841	136	173,832
New York	1,691	143,938	1,620	163,552	8,359	667,620
North Carolina	251	39,782	161	26,579	553	100,224
North Dakota	163	8,131	109	6,287	523	31,603
Ohio	1,439	84,857	1,526	82,130	7,163	327,657
Oklahoma	101	28,553	83	23,123	268	82,245
Oregon	111	27,153	226	33,013	621	110,173
Pennsylvania	275	52,462	212	29,620	523	86,086
Rhode Island	17	2,278	29	2,070	231	7,658
South Carolina	390	111,616	213	77,445	898	267,188
South Dakota	152	8,227	143	9,369	494	21,820
Tennessee	193	42,176	152	30,167	511	109,876
Texas	183	53,061	144	35,446	913	148,115
Utah	25	23,595	17	12,126	70	53,059
Vermont	247	32,323	243	44,630	833	128,072
Virginia	782	124,274	544	75,108	1,726	290,464
Washington	307	32,974	284	27,141	1,039	97,372
West Virginia	409	69,652	404	57,145	1,574	244,884
Wisconsin	3,173	164,105	1,839	117,848	14,404	609,218
Wyoming	133	11,564	130	11,129	800	57,106
Total	20,074	3,515,798	19,116	2,640,779	83,188	10,017,303

1/ Unlisted States had no data.

2/ Landowner forest stewardship plans.

Table 43—Summary of selected cooperative forest management and processing program activities--
selected fiscal years — 1945-94

Fiscal year	Woodland owners assisted <i>Number</i>	Timber sale assistance-- volume marked <i>MBF 1/</i>	Loggers and processors assisted <i>Number</i>
1945	8,093	411,330	0
1950	22,828	518,566	0
1955	34,828	549,373	8,182
1960	82,188	569,178	8,099
1965	99,074	716,950	9,248
1970	115,197	1,225,520	13,620
1971	127,828	860,950	14,627
1972	274,001	955,627	5,290
1973	106,422	1,578,664	4,855
1974	117,990	907,311	5,353
1975	140,940	677,532	5,405
1976	105,184	596,599	15,318
1976 -77 (T.Q.) 2/	25,253	220,649	5,849
1977	133,619	921,171	29,101
1978	165,329	1,120,743	12,749
1979	183,585	755,103	11,393
1980	176,385	870,964	11,582
1981	164,279	683,181	18,609
1982	141,472	841,475	15,470
1983	136,265	872,125	8,717
1984	151,539	1,033,440	10,082 3/
1985	134,338	913,411	- 4/
1986	137,753	855,813	-
1987	158,353	1,225,896	-
1988	167,432	890,581	-
1989	153,855	1,242,564	-
1990	148,673	1,597,931	-
1991	153,090	1,697,861	-
1992	190,211	791,462	-
1993	190,256	950,178	-
1994	152,189	1,313,946	-

1/ MBF = thousand board feet.

2/ Transition quarter.

3/ Not all States reported.

4/ - = inadequate data due to lack of State grants in wood utilization program.

Table 44—Summary of selected cooperative forest management and processing activities by region--
fiscal year 1994

Assistance activity	Unit of measure	Regions					
		R-1 Northern	R-2 Rocky Mountain	R-3 South- western	R-4 Inter- mountain	R-5 Pacific Southwest	IF Puerto Rico
Woodland owners assisted	Number	9,119	4,645	128	1,651	4,471	1,041
Forest management plans 1/ prepared	Number	594	792	17	106	216	290
	Acres	67,410	36,674	33,185	58,813	65,677	1,589
Reforestation:							
Planting	Acres	1,746	1,339	686	1,213	2,170	343
Seeding	Acres	0	218	0	188	8	0
Management for natural regeneration	Acres	318	3,390	1,195	90	2,426	0
Timber stand improvement	Acres	1,741	3,009	227	3,965	874	438
Outdoor recreation development	Acres	21	3,681	1,595	1,987	125	2
Wildlife habitat development	Acres	1,259	4,326	3,025	1,465	5,740	2
Forested range improvement	Acres	938	635	195	188	1,644	0
Timber sale assistance volume harvested 2/	Thousand cubic feet	2,165	2,942	23	5,913	0	0
Urban forestry assistance activities	Urban areas assisted	2,357	1,508	315	453	752	4,969
Referrals to consulting foresters	Number	329	241	36	19	170	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 44—Summary of selected cooperative forest management and processing activities by region--
fiscal year 1994--Continued

Assistance activity	Unit of measure	Regions				Total
		R-6 Pacific Northwest	R-8 Southern	R-10 Alaska	NA Northeastern Area	
Woodland owners assisted	Number	14,330	42,914	191	73,699	152,189
Forest management plans ^{1/} prepared	Number	1,391	37,597	2	8,281	49,286
	Acres	35,128	2,699,024	180	472,096	3,469,776
Reforestation:						
Planting	Acres	31,649	529,298	0	70,439	638,883
Seeding	Acres	1	11,828		799	13,042
Management for natural regeneration	Acres	49,355	49,084		40,054	145,912
Timber stand improvement	Acres	67,852	220,072	10	95,051	393,239
Outdoor recreation development	Acres	1,068	301,979	0	88,347	398,805
Wildlife habitat development	Acres	24,610	517,362	0	333,529	891,318
Forested range improvement	Acres	10,721	120,270	0	14,261	148,852
Timber sale assistance ^{2/} volume harvested	Thousand cubic feet	23,663	18,578	0	124,780	178,064
Urban forestry assistance activities	Urban areas assisted	0	2,737	14	6,254	19,359
Referrals to consulting foresters	Number	377	25,181	3	7,225	33,581

^{1/} Forest stewardship program plans and acres separately recorded in table 47.

^{2/} Decline from FY 1991 due to new programs that emphasize multi-resource management rather than timber harvesting.

Table 45—Summary of selected cooperative forest management and processing activities by State—
fiscal year 1994

State, Commonwealth, or Territory	Woodland owners assisted <i>Number</i>	Reforestation assistance <i>Acres</i>	Timber stand improvement assistance <i>Acres</i>	Timber sale assistance— harvest volume <i>1,000 cubic feet</i>	State nursery production <i>1,000 trees</i>
Alabama	0	61,195	65,359	0	28,943
Alaska	191	0	10	0	735
American Samoa	0	5	0	0	0
Arizona	68	656	135	23	149
Arkansas	1,209	18,842	855	608	10,608
California	3,875	4,170	226	0	1,616
Colorado	2,251	2,287	291	1,962	2,160
Comm. of N. Marianas	447	79	306	0	88
Connecticut	258	362	99	0	700
Delaware	511	905	499	930	1,200
Florida	2,653	37,608	3,069	0	21,556
Georgia	9,413	76,266	21,300	0	48,806
Guam	40	140	47	0	56
Hawaii	99	203	290	0	292
Idaho	7,729	1,708	421	235	1,741
Illinois	15,868	8,725	4,994	1	5
Indiana	3,098	5,864	8,494	1,534	5,100
Iowa	1,987	7,613	5,000	743	2,787
Kansas	343	65	439	0	843
Kentucky	1,608	5,988	3,358	0	6,486
Louisiana	2,820	27,787	44,441	0	34,194
Maine	6,555	4,319	11,339	9,271	0
Maryland	3,147	5,205	4,673	4,351	5,000
Massachusetts	1,378	11,267	750	12,368	0
Michigan	278	5,948	25,887	0	5,810
Minnesota	6,275	12,693	2,939	6,235	12,668
Mississippi	0	123,345	20,424	2,354	39
Missouri	1,570	3,128	1,458	2,005	4,640
Montana	876	163	1,311	1,930	993
Nebraska	905	38	17	669	2,232
Nevada	755	610	2,821	0	281
New Hampshire	3,031	1,519	1,859	16,243	272
New Jersey	2,289	937	1,428	3,406	379
New Mexico	60	1,225	92	0	30
New York	3,353	8,098	4,565	4,453	2,200
North Carolina	7,556	98,677	3,820	0	24,903
North Dakota	514	193	9	0	1,294
Ohio	5,463	2,156	5,224	1,503	4,940
Oklahoma	341	1,273	246	0	3,389
Oregon	12,883	67,117	62,680	969	10,597
Palau	10	7	5	0	32
Pennsylvania	2,306	591	1,056	282	2,083
Puerto Rico	1,041	343	438	0	213
Rhode Island	142	16	46	438	86
South Carolina	4,668	60,266	7,844	0	23,286
South Dakota	1,146	1,117	522	311	1,321
Tennessee	2,912	4,107	81	5,288	5,943
Texas	2,387	4,449	17,823	10,328	26,116
Utah	896	881	1,144	5,913	684
Vermont	1,514	3,353	1,598	8,269	300

**Table 45—Summary of selected cooperative forest management and processing activities by State—
fiscal year 1994—Continued**

State, Commonwealth, or Territory	Woodland owners assisted	Reforestation assistance	Timber stand improvement assistance	Timber sale assistance-- harvest volume	State nursery production
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>1,000 cubic feet</i>	<i>1,000 trees</i>
Virginia	7,347	70,407	31,452	0	37,726
Washington	1,447	13,888	5,172	22,694	8,732
West Virginia	3,639	3,119	2,334	2,734	1,429
Wisconsin	11,037	25,474	10,809	50,014	21,291
Wyoming	0	1,440	1,740	0	0
Total	152,189	797,837	393,239	178,064	376,974

Table 46--Small watershed protection accomplishments--fiscal years 1990-94 (Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act of 1954) 1/

	Unit of measure	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990
Land treatment 2/						
Forest land	Acres	16,806	38,322	15,480	26,967	10,477
Cropland	Acres	626	501	947	745	279
Pastureland	Acres	28	170	174	728	308
Total land treatment	Acres	17,460	38,993	16,601	28,440	11,064
Land owners assisted	Number	1,483	3,534	1,371	1,990	1,144

1/ Accomplishments are limited to activities accomplished solely by small watershed protection program funds.

2/ Reported in land use categories consistent with those reported by the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

Table 47--Flood prevention accomplishments--fiscal years 1990-94 (Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act of 1954) 1/

	Unit of measure	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990
Land treatment 2/						
Forest land	Acres	6,335	2,196	5,680	11,700	4,457
Cropland	Acres		- 3/	-	-	970
Pastureland	Acres	40	-	-	-	188
Total land treatment	Acres	6,375	2,196	5,680	11,700	5,615
Land owners assisted	Number	1,528	1,452	1,853	1,920	2,116

1/ Accomplishments are limited to activities accomplished solely by small watershed protection program funds.

2/ Reported in land use categories consistent with those reported by the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

3/ - = no accomplishments reported for FY 1992 and 1993 on cropland and pastureland.



Table 48—Research accomplishments—fiscal years 1991-94

Research Subject Area	Research Accomplishments 1/				RPA Theme Crosswalk 2/
	1994	1993	1992	1991	
Environmental Research					
Watershed management	176	121	164	126	1
Wildlife	210	147	190	204	1
Range	81	38	38	79	1
Fisheries habitat	61	56	34	46	1
Atmospheric deposition and air pollution	50	60	55	15	4
Wetlands	45	19			1
Tropical forestry	51	40			4
Monitoring	47	23			4
Biodiversity & threatened and endangered	98	83			1
Subtotal	819	587	481	470	
Insect and Disease Research					
Insect detection and evaluation	73	65	85	46	3
Insect biology	107	89	86	77	3
Insect control and management strategies	84	89	51	58	3
Disease detection and evaluation	82	49	63	31	3
Disease biology	64	45	30	61	3
Disease control and management strategies	16	41	39	23	3
Mycorrhizae	20	29	23	11	3
Wood products organisms	34	20	26	30	3
Subtotal	480	427	403	337	
Fire and Atmospheric Sciences Research					
Fire physics, chemistry and behavior	34	42	40	23	3
Fire, economics and management	14	4	40	45	3
Fire ecology and effects	66	29	20	32	3
Meteorology and climatology	37	20	27	31	3
Air resource management	1	6	4	20	3
Global change research	116	81	70	36	4
Atmospheric deposition & air pollution	24	23			4
Subtotal	292	205	201	187	
Forest Management Research					
Forest biology	275	166	195	268	3
Silviculture and management	242	208	310	200	2
Growth and yield	61	83	53	45	2
Genetics and tree improvement	83	77	92	61	3
Subtotal	661	534	650	574	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 48--Research accomplishments--fiscal years 1991-94--Continued

Research Subject Area	Research Accomplishments 1/			RPA Theme Crosswalk 2/
	1994	1993	1992	1991
Inventory, Economics & Recreation Research				
Forest inventory and analysis	122	105	123	107
Forest economics	200	168	215	142
Forest recreation	108	75	234	86
Urban and community forestry	60	49	2	46
Subtotal	490	397	574	381
Products and Engineering Research				
Forest operations and engineering	71	58	73	50
Wood structural engineering	61	43	66	58
Chemistry, fiber, and fuel products	115	96	61	78
Utilization potential and processing of wood				
Protection of wood in use	89	108	108	79
Recycling	19	27	35	23
	40	34		
Subtotal	395	366	343	288
General	71	20		3
Grand total	3,208	2,536	2,652	2,237

1/ Research accomplishments include: books, papers in series, journal articles, proceedings, general technical reports, special reports, patents, videos, computer programs, dissertations and theses, and other similar accomplishments.

2/ RPA theme crosswalk numbers are shown to identify which areas support each of the four themes:

- 1 - Research to enhance recreation, wildlife and fisheries resources;
- 2 - Research to provide environmentally acceptable commodity production;
- 3 - Research to provide for improved scientific knowledge about natural resources; and
- 4 - Research to respond to global resource issues.

Table 49—Forest Research funding--fiscal year 1994 compared to long-term program trends

	1994 Actual	1995 RPA 1/	Percent of 1994 Actual to 1995 RPA
	<i>1,000 constant 1994 dollars</i>		
Appropriated funds			
Forest protection research	41,089	59,890	69
Resource analysis research	35,932	44,070	82
Forest management and utilization research	66,584 2/	77,970	85
Forest environment research	41,978	64,410	65
Ecosystem Research	7,500	NA 3/	NA
Research Challenge Cost-Share program	(1,000)	NA	NA
Subtotal	193,083	246,340	78
Research construction	4,910	NA	NA
Total appropriated accounts	197,993	NA	NA
Reimbursable accounts	19,578	NA	NA
Grand total	217,571	NA	NA

1/ Information from 1990 RPA Program.

2/ Actual 1994 funding for forest management plus forest products and harvesting research.

3/ NA = not available; not applicable.

Table 50--Forest Research funding--fiscal years 1990-94

	1994	1993 1/	1992	1991	1990 2/
	<i>1,000 actual dollars</i>				
Appropriated funds					
Forest protection research	41,089	40,833	40,770	38,196	34,742
Resource analysis research	35,932	34,998	33,228	29,414	27,052
Forest management research	40,887	39,594	39,216	36,562	32,216
Forest environment research	41,978	41,755	41,655	40,718	35,313
Forest products and harvesting research	25,697	25,535	25,640	22,739	21,602
Ecosystem research	7,500	0	0	0	0
Research challenge cost-share program	(1,000)	(1,000)	(750)	(750)	(500) 3/
Subtotal	193,083	182,715	180,509	167,629	150,925
Research construction (subtotal)	4,910	3,572	3,558	18,374	4,408
Total appropriated accounts	197,993	186,287	184,067	186,003	155,333
Reimbursable accounts (subtotal)	19,578	13,713	22,857	10,572	10,253
Grand total	217,571	200,000	206,924	196,575	165,586

1/ Numbers in FY 1993 column have been corrected from numbers published in 1993 Annual Report

2/ Post sequestration with supplemental.

3/ New account in 1989; non-add, funded within each budget line item for each fiscal year.

Note: In FY 1995, the budget structure will be revised from six major budget line items to three.

Table 51—Extramural research funded through Forest Service Research appropriations--fiscal years 1993-94

Type of recipient	1994		1993	
	1,000 dollars	Number of grants	1,000 dollars	Number of grants
Domestic grantees				
Universities and colleges:				
Land Grant research institutions	12,822	551	17,406	630
1890 Land Grant and predominately black institutions	590	16	1,823	23
Other non-Land Grant institutions	6,121	211	5,315	204
Subtotal, universities and colleges	19,533	778	24,544	857
Other domestic				
Profit organizations	80	2	265	5
Nonprofit institutions and organizations	1,050	28	1,197	48
Federal, State, and local governments	514	20	557	25
Private individuals	111	14	280	28
Small business innovation research	79	2	62	3
Industrial firms	0	0	0	0
Subtotal, other domestic	1,834	66	2,361	109
Total, domestic	21,367	844	26,905	966
Foreign grantees				
Universities and colleges	90	9	9	1
Nonprofit institutions and organizations	20	1	50	1
Private individuals	48	4	14	4
Total, foreign grantees	158	14	73	6
Grand total	21,525	858	26,978	972

Table 52--Summary of Forest Service human resource programs--fiscal year 1994

	Program funding	Value of work accomplished	Persons served	Percent		Work accomplished	Percent placement	Return per dollar invested
				Women	Minority			
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Number	Percent	Percent	Person years	Percent	Dollars
Youth Conservation Corps 1/	Unfunded	2.5	766	43	21	140	NA 2/	1.48
Job Corps 3/	88.0	20.2	7,976	16	42	3,808	80 4/	NA
Senior Community Service Employment Program 3/	26.8	41.0	5,476	40	22	2,563	16	1.53
Volunteers in the National Forests 5/	Unfunded	36.8	93,726	34	8	2,205	NA	NA
Hosted programs	Unfunded	18.8	12,796	18	25	969	NA	NA
Youth forest camps 6/	Unfunded	.4	149	48	42	22	NA	NA
Total	114.8	119.7	120,889	NA	NA	9,707	NA	NA

1/ Funds were not directly appropriated for Youth Conservation Corps; the Congress earmarked not less than \$1 million to be expended from funds available to the Forest Service. The Forest Service operated a \$1.7 million YCC program.

2/ NA = not available; not applicable.

3/ Statistics for 1993 program year (July 1, 1993, through June 30, 1994).

4/ Definition of placement includes "cannot locate."

5/ Statistics include 311 Touch America Project (TAP) enrollees and 207 international volunteers.

6/ Operated as a summer program through partnership with the National Forest Foundation.

Table 53—Number and percent of all permanent and excepted-conditional employees by race/national origin and gender as of September 30, 1994 1/

Race/National Origin	Women	Men	Total	Percent
American Indian/Alaskan Native	606	863	1,469	5
Asian/Pacific Islander	244	238	482	2
African American	727	657	1,384	4
Hispanic	625	1,049	1,674	5
Caucasian	10,476	16,051	26,527	84
Total	12,678	18,858	31,536	100
Percent by gender	40.2	59.8		

1/ Excepted-conditional include cooperative education students and excepted appointments of persons with disabilities.

Table 54—Workforce EEO profile by pay levels, as of September 17, 1994 1/

GS Pay Level	Race/National Origin											
	American Indian/ Alaskan Native		Asian/ Pacific Islander		African American		Hispanic		Caucasian		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
GS-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	4	7	4
GS-2	1	1	0	1	5	4	0	1	9	1	15	8
GS-3	20	6	2	0	11	30	7	6	97	50	137	92
GS-4	70	40	27	11	75	48	80	49	830	163	1,082	311
GS-5	181	132	36	17	115	115	140	163	1,717	881	2,189	1,308
GS-6	55	83	17	4	105	29	64	66	879	618	1,120	800
GS-7	99	150	31	17	121	98	121	145	1,800	2,018	2,172	2,428
GS-8	12	9	4	0	18	8	7	21	303	250	344	288
GS-9	98	158	54	55	101	110	90	201	2,091	3,394	2,434	3,918
GS-10	0	7	1	1	0	0	0	6	13	185	14	199
GS-11	33	122	33	52	61	60	65	146	1,488	3,365	1,680	3,745
GS-12	20	49	22	40	61	50	29	93	685	1,948	817	2,180
GS-13	7	35	15	24	34	47	14	62	373	1,498	443	1,666
GS-14	1	11	1	6	9	13	2	19	91	537	104	586
GS-15	0	3	1	1	3	3	1	8	30	232	35	247
GS-18& SES	0	0	0	0	1	5	1	0	6	41	8	46
Total	597	806	244	229	720	620	622	986	10,418	15,185	12,601	17,826

1/ Grand total is 30,427 (includes permanent full-time and permanent part-time employees only)

Table 55—Number of paid employees by occupational category for selected fiscal years 1/

Occupation	1994	1993	1992	1990	1980
Professional	11,830	12,987	13,318	12,376	10,881
Administrative	4,330	4,684	4,663	4,211	2,714
Technical	23,094	25,165	24,812	22,020	26,902
Clerical	3,312	3,962	4,274	4,454	7,151
Other	558	673	828	914	851
Wage System	2,446	2,480	2,681	2,817	3,331
Total	45,570	49,951	50,576	46,792	51,830
Full-time equivalents (FTE's) 2/	40,612	42,798	43,427	42,342	49,005

1/ The above data include permanent, summer, seasonal, cooperative education students, stay-in-school, and many other types of employees. These data do not include some Human Resource Programs (HRP) such as volunteers (who are not paid salary) and the Senior Community Service Employment Program (who are paid by the Department of Labor).

2/ One Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) equals 2,080 paid hours of employment. These data include 3,476 emergency FTE's, which do not count against personnel ceilings.

Table 56—Number of paid employees by type of appointment for selected fiscal years

Type of Appointment	1994	1993	1992	1990	1980
Permanent 1/	30,978	34,588	35,425	33,781	37,236
Temporary/Excepted 2/	14,592	15,363	15,151	13,011	14,594
Total	45,570	49,951	50,576	46,792	51,830

1/ Permanent are those employees who have career or career-conditional appointments. Term employees were included as temporary in 1994. In previous years term employees were considered permanent. In September 1994, there were 524 term employees.

2/ Temporary/excepted are any non-permanent employee who is paid from agency funds. Includes summer, seasonal, cooperative education students, stay-in-school, and many other types of employees. These data do not include some HRP Programs such as volunteers (who are not paid salary) and the Senior Community Service Employment Program (who are paid by the Department of Labor).



Table 57—Summary statement of receipts and obligations—fiscal years 1993-94 1/

	1994		1993		Percent change 1993 to 1994	
	Receipts	Obligations	Receipts 1,000 constant 1994 dollars	Obligations	Receipts	Obligations
National Forest programs						
Cash receipts:						
Sale of timber and use of other forest resources	497,737	0	491,835	0	1	0
Use of National Grasslands & land utilization areas	17,130	0	11,743	0	31	0
Timber sale area betterment (K-V) 2/	225,381	0	269,056	0	-19	0
Cooperative work for others	43,023	0	41,134	0	4	0
Brush disposal	22,498	0	23,849	0	-6	0
Miscellaneous (sales, rentals, damages, etc.) 3/	6,764	0	12,519	0	-85	0
Restoration of forest lands and improvements	358	0	940	0	-163	0
Golden Eagle passports	133	0	9	0	93	0
Timber salvage sales	163,281	0	193,747	0	-19	0
Operation and maintenance of quarters	6,452	0	6,879	0	-7	0
Gifts, donations, and bequests	965	0	1,222	0	-27	0
Subtotal	983,722	0	1,052,933	0	-7	0
Cash receipts from NFS lands collected in conjunction with, and deposited to, accounts of other agencies	215,971	0	212,178	0	2	0
Non-cash income (roads built by timber purchasers)	68,275	0	64,747	0	5	0
Total cash receipts	1,267,968	0	1,329,858	0	-5	0
Obligations						
Operating costs	0	3,422,733	0	2,258,770	0	52
Capital outlay	0	13,402	0	294,512	0	-95
Total obligations	0	3,436,135	0	2,553,282	0	35
Other Forest Service programs						
Forest Research programs:						
Forest research	0	212,766	0	204,651	0	4
Research construction	0	4,373	0	92,323	0	-95
Cooperative research work	0	504	0	2,033	0	-75
Gifts, donations, and bequests for forest rangeland research	18	978	6	980	67	0
Tongass Timber Supply Fund	0	1	0	84	0	-99
Subtotal	18	218,622	6	300,071	67	-27

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 57--Summary statement of receipts and obligations--fiscal years 1993-94--Continued

	1994		1993		Percent change 1993 to 1994	
	Receipts	Obligations	Receipts	Obligations	Receipts	Obligations
	1,000 constant 1994 dollars					
State and Private Forestry programs						
State and Private Forestry cooperation	0	170,729	0	175,151	0	-3
Rural community fire protection	0	3,497	0	3,500	0	0
Flood prevention and watershed protection	0	2,380	0	2,239	0	6
Licensee programs (Woody Owl and Smokey Bear)	82	725	34	-591	59	-223
Forestry Incentives and other programs 4/	0	1,621	0	1,726	0	-6
Asian Gypsy Moth			0	0	0	0
Subtotal	82	178,952	34	182,025	59	-2
International Forestry Programs						
International Forestry	7,614	0				
Subtotal	7,614	0				
Human Resource programs						
Job Corps	0	83,430	0	83,378	0	0
Senior Community Service Employment	0	18,871	0	6,724	0	181
Subtotal	0	102,301	0	90,102	0	14
Grand total, all programs	1,275,682	3,936,010	1,329,898	3,125,480	-4	26
Cash receipts distributed to States, counties and Puerto Rico						
Payments to States and Puerto Rico	0	307,896	0	301,474	0	2
Payment to Minnesota	0	1,267	0	1,256	0	1
Payments to counties (National Grasslands and Land Utilization Areas)	0	2,711	0	5,818	0	-53
Total	0	311,874	0	308,548	0	1
Internal equipment and supply service (Working Capital)	148,411	140,368	153,005	119,762	-3	17
Reimbursements for work performed for government and others included above	0	454,437	0	110,878	0	310

1/ Obligations were incurred on a "charged-as-worked" basis.

2/ K-V = Knutson-Vandenberg.

3/ Includes sale of personal property and acquisitions of lands to complete land exchanges.

4/ Includes Resource Conservation and Development, River Basins, and Pesticide Impact assessment funds transferred from Agricultural Research Service.

Table 58—Statement of receipts—fiscal years 1990-94

	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990
	<i>1,000 dollars actual</i>				
Receipts from sale and use of forest resources					
Timber and forest products					
Grazing	431,615	425,105	520,003	667,072	849,468
Land uses	11,056	10,518	10,780	11,457	10,418
Recreation	5,960	5,455	5,244	5,011	5,008
Power	47,762	49,396	46,605	43,013	41,335
Minerals	1,657	1,435	1,254	1,144	991
	16,817	11,669	30,402	43,947	64,116
Subtotal	514,867	503,578	614,288	771,644	971,336
Receipts from deposits for expenditures on national forests					
Timber sale area betterment	225,381	269,056	251,267	197,399	206,489
Timber salvage sales	163,281	193,747	171,831	144,194	163,383
Brush disposal	22,498	23,849	30,271	40,468	47,121
Restoration of Forest Service lands and improvements	358	940	140	140	94
Cooperative work	43,023	41,134	52,110	54,575	53,648
Operation and maintenance of quarters	6,452	6,879	6,531	6,364	6,076
Gifts, donations, and bequests	965	1,222	742	1,887	1,749
Subtotal	461,958	536,827	512,892	445,027	478,560
Other receipts					
Miscellaneous (sales, rents, etc.)	6,552	12,360	6,202	8,695	5,438
Golden Eagle passports	133	9	8	6	8
Sale of personal property	0	8	0	0	21
Royalties from sale of Smokey Bear and Woodsy Owl products	82	34	34	97	115
Acquisition of lands to complete land exchanges	212	151	154	105	13
Gifts, donations, and bequests for forest rangeland research	18	6	7	31	3
Subtotal	6,997	12,568	6,405	8,934	5,598

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 58--Statement of receipts--fiscal years 1990-94--Continued

	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990
	<i>1,000 dollars actual</i>				
Other income					
Estimated collections by Department of Energy for power licenses on proclaimed national forest land	2,159	4,317	1,874	1,450	1,720
Estimated collections by Department of the Interior for mineral leases on proclaimed national forest land 1/	213,812	207,861	170,000	110,000	131,000
Value of roads built by timber purchasers applied in lieu of cash payment for timber	68,275	64,747	88,880	104,579	104,864
Subtotal	284,246	276,925	260,754	216,029	237,584
Total	1,268,068	1,329,898	1,394,339	1,441,634	1,693,078
Other net deposits					
Monies advanced on active timber sales 2/					
Balance from previous year	217,585	173,835	209,729	238,095	260,668
Deposited current year	873,321	954,989	1,019,725	1,050,986	1,380,031
Transferred to other accounts	-900,352	-911,239	-1,055,619	-1,079,352	-1,402,604
Balance on deposit	190,554	217,585	173,835	209,729	238,095
Amounts deposited pending disposition 3/					
Balance from previous year	25,079	43,530	28,045	19,296	28,351
Deposited current year	-5,411	-17,208	17,039	10,593	-6,393
Transferred to other accounts	-988	-1,243	-1,554	-1,844	-2,662
Balance on deposit	18,680	25,079	43,530	28,045	19,296
Subtotal	209,234	242,664	217,365	237,774	257,391
Total	1,477,302	1,572,562	1,611,704	1,679,408	1,950,469

1/ Oil production figure for FY 1990 has been revised due to improved estimating methods.

2/ Timber sale deposits made by timber purchasers.

3/ Budget clearing account.

Table 59—Statement of receipts—fiscal year 1994

	National forests	Oregon and California grant lands	National grasslands & L.U. Areas 1/ 1,000 dollars	Other	Total
Receipts from sale and use of forest resources					
Timber and forest products	420,854	10,751	10		431,615
Grazing	9,779	2	1,275		11,056
Land uses	5,760	4	196		5,960
Recreation	47,655	95	12		47,762
Power	1,648	0	9		1,657
Minerals	1,189	0	15,628		16,817
Subtotal	486,885	10,852	17,130		514,867
Receipts from deposits for expenditures on national forests					
Timber sale area betterment	225,381				225,381
Timber salvage sales	163,281				163,281
Brush disposal	22,498				22,498
Restoration of Forest Service lands and improvements	358				358
Cooperative work	43,023				43,023
Operation and maintenance of quarters	6,452				6,452
Gifts, donations, and bequests	965				965
Subtotal	461,958				461,958
Other receipts					
Miscellaneous (sales, rents, etc.)				6,552	6,552
Golden Eagle passports				133	133
Royalties from sale of Smokey Bear and Woodsy Owl products				82	82
Acquisition of lands to complete land exchanges				212	212
Gifts, donations, and bequests for forest rangeland research				18	18
Subtotal				6,997	6,997

See footnotes at end of table

Table 59—Statement of receipts—fiscal year 1994—Continued

	National forests	Oregon and California grant lands	National grasslands & L.U. Areas 1/	Other	Total
	1,000 dollars				
Other income					
Estimated collections by Department of Energy for power licenses on proclaimed national forest land	2,159				2,159
Estimated collections by Department of the Interior for mineral leases on proclaimed national forest land	213,812				213,812
Value of roads built by timber purchasers in lieu of cash	68,275				68,275
Subtotal	284,246				284,246
Total	1,233,089	10,852	17,130	6,997	1,268,068
Other net deposits					
Monies advanced on active timber sales					
Balance from previous year	217,585				217,585
Deposited current year	873,321				873,321
Transferred to other accounts	-900,352				-900,352
Balance on deposit (subtotal)	190,554				190,554
Amounts deposited pending disposition					
Balance from previous year	25,079				25,079
Deposited current year	-5,411				-5,411
Transferred to other accounts	-988				-988
Balance on deposit (subtotal)	18,680				18,680
Total	209,234				209,234
Grand total	1,442,323	10,852	17,130	6,997	1,477,302

1/ Land utilization projects.

Table 60—Statement of obligations--fiscal year 1994 1/

	Total 2/	Work for other public agencies (reimbursables)
	1,000 dollars	
National Forest System		
Protection and management	921,554	44,037
Fighting forest fires	756,525 3/	356,762
Cooperative work for others	43,917	0
Cooperative law enforcement	42,472	0
Flood prevention and watershed protection	445	0
Restoration of forest lands and improvements	346	0
Reforestation and timber stand improvement 3/	48,710	0
Timber sale betterment (K-V) 4/	540,755	0
Brush disposal	31,169	0
Timber salvage sales	181,003	0
Range betterment	4,412	0
Construction of facilities	5	0
Acquisition of lands, Forest Service	1,531	0
Acquisition of lands, Land and Water Conservation Fund	61,956	0
Construction of forest roads and trails	239,293	816
Timber purchaser roads constructed by the Forest Service	1,900	0
Restoration of roads, Federal Highway funds	7,187	0
Road construction, Mount St. Helens, highway trust	99	0
Road and trail maintenance	33,179	0
Tongass Timber Supply Fund	2,602	0
General Administration	297,735	0
Operation and maintenance of quarters	6,772	0
Hazardous waste management	7,676	0
Resource management timber receipts	644	0
Fire protection	187,879	2,240
Strawberry Valley land transfer	61	0
Emergency Pest Suppression	15,207	0
Pacific Yew	51	0
L&WCF Recreation fees	1,050	0
Subtotal 2/	3,436,135	403,855
Research		
Tongass Timber Supply Fund	1	0
Forest research	212,766	19,562
Construction of research facilities	4,373	3,802
Cooperative research	504	0
Gifts, donations, and bequests for forest and rangeland research	978	0
Subtotal 2/	218,622	23,364

See footnotes at end of table.

	Total 2/	Work for other public agencies (reimbursables)
	1,000 dollars	
State and Private Forestry		
Cooperation and general forestry assistance	170,729	5,104
Resource conservation and development	516	0
Rural community fire protection grants	3,497	0
River basins	782	0
Flood prevention and watershed planning	2,380	0
Licensee programs - Smokey Bear and Woodsy Owl	725	0
Pesticide Impact Assessment	323	0
Subtotal 2/	178,952	5,104
International Forestry Programs		
International Forestry	7,614	1,464
Subtotal 2/	7,614	1,464
Human Resource Programs		
Job Corps	83,430	1,778
Senior Community Service Employment Program	18,871	18,871
Subtotal 2/	102,301	20,649
Total 2/	3,943,624	454,436
Internal equipment and supplies service		
Working Capital Fund (subtotal)	140,368	140,368
Grand total 2/	4,083,992	594,804

1/ Obligations were incurred on a "charged-as-worked" basis.

2/ May not add due to rounding.

3/ Includes obligations of \$30,349,006 for Reforestation Trust Fund.

4/ K-V = Knutson-Vandenberg Act.

Table 61—Statement of obligations--fiscal years 1990-94

	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990
<i>Million dollars actual</i>					
National Forest System	3,436.1	2,553.2	2,828.5	2,516.7	3,089.7
Forest Research	218.6	300.1	296.1	205.1	163.1
State and Private Forestry	179.0	182.0	195.1	167.4	123.3
International Forestry	7.6				
Human Resource Programs	102.3	90.1	95.2	85.4	85.5
Working Capital Fund	140.4	119.8	118.4	113.4	114.5
Total	4,084.0	3,245.2	3,533.3	3,088.0	3,576.1

Table 62--Summary statement of values and obligations--fiscal year 1994

Item	Units	1/	Quantity	Average value per unit	Total value
			Number		Million dollars
Value					
Minerals 2/					
Common variety	-	3/			28.6
Locatable	-	3/			740.2
Leasable					
Oil	BBL		12,400,000	14.00	174.5
Gas	MCF		325,400,000	1.86	605.2
Coal	Tons		114,500,000	12.00	1,373.0
Others	-	3/			250.0
Timber	MBF		4,815,327	162.61 4/	783.04
Recreation	RVD		330,348.4 5/	30.85 6/	10,191.2 6/
Wilderness and primitive areas	RVD		13,889,700	39.31	546.0
Wildlife and fish					
Recreation	AD		86,700,000	34.3	2,974.0
Commercial	Pounds		140,000,000	1.48	206
Range 7/	HM		8,568,799	1.27	10.9
Total value					17,882.6
Expenditures					
National Forest System					3,436.1
Forest Research					218.6
State and Private Forestry					179.0
International Forestry					7.6
Human Resource Programs					102.3
Working Capital Fund					140.4
Total expenditures					4,084.0
Net value, total					13,798.6
Net value, National Forest System only					14,446.5

1/ BBL = barrels; MCF = thousand cubic feet; tons = tons; MBF = thousand board feet;
RVD = recreation visitor day; AD=activity day; HM=head month.

2/ Minerals data estimated.

3/ Units for common variety and locatable minerals are not standard.

4/ Actual value at time of sale.

5/ Includes wilderness, wildlife, and fish.

6/ Average value per unit and total value for M RVD's excludes recreation related M WFUD's and wilderness M RVD's.

7/ A head month is 1 month's occupancy by an adult animal. The fee for an adult sheep is 1/5 the fee for cattle.



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*In other regions, State and Private Forestry activities are directed from Regional Offices

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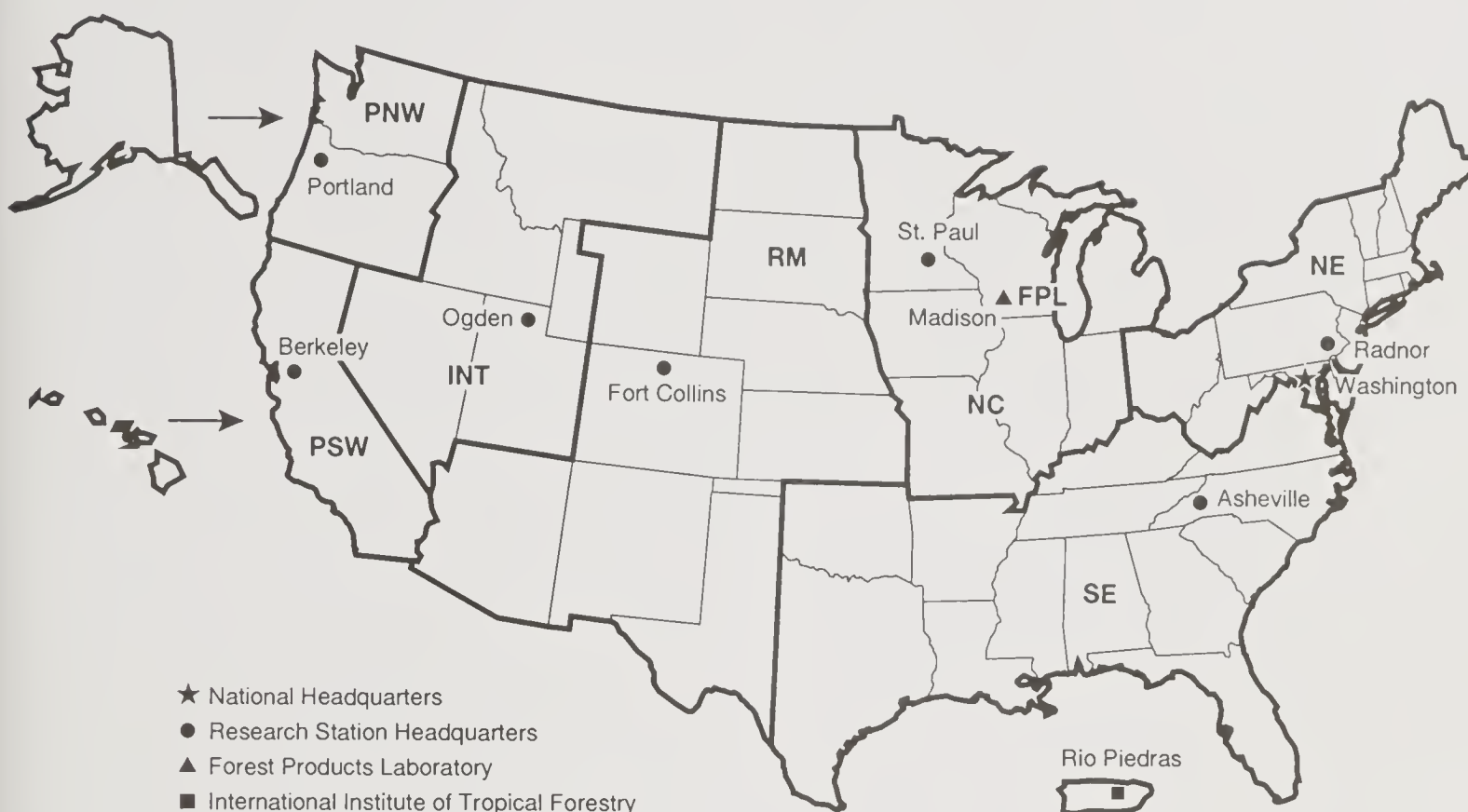
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- ▲ Forest Products Laboratory
- International Institute of Tropical Forestry

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